The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

WHEN I THINK OF THEE.

When sparkling dews fall gently down
Within the twilight's gloom;
When morning dawns, and rose buds burst
Forth in their lovely bloom;
When the bright stars are fading fast
From out the soft blue sky,
And happy birds are pouring forth
Their warblings upon high;
When sinks the sun behind the hills,
And moonbeams dance in glee;
Whene'er I think of beauty's form,
My thoughts revert to thee.

IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

Interesting Letter from Richmond—Mournful Condition of Affairs in the South—Character of the Defences Around Richmond—North Carolina in Arms Against Jeff. Davis—Proposed Concentration of the Rebel Armies Against General Grant, &c., &c.

The annexed intercepted letter from a Southern lady in Richmond to her sister in Kentucky, gives an unusually interesting picture of affairs as they now exist in rebeldom. The communication evidently emanates from an intelligent and reliable source, and should be perused with care:

RICHMOND, Feb. 10, 1864.

MY DEAR SISTER:

As our mutual friend, Mr. B——s, is about to undertake the perilous journey to Kentucky, I avail myself of the opportunity to write you a good, long letter. We have heard nothing from you in nearly two years, and can well appreciate your anxiety concerning us. Our brave boy is dead—killed at Gettysburg. Oh! how we miss him; but the thought that he fell in a noble cause takes away much of the bitterness, though it seems as if the sacrifice had been made for nothing. It is impossible to describe the gloom that pervades all society, and with all the afflictions and doubts that oppress us, there is not one comforting gleam, except a hope of a speedy end of the war. I must confess that we have lost much of that assurance of success which once buoyed us up and pictured such bright visions of the future; but our determination to hold out to the last is unabated, and we comfort ourselves with the faith that Providence will eventually reward our sacrifices and bring us safely out of the furnace that is consuming us. The rest of the family are all well. William is in the War Department; but we fear that the conscription will take him, too. He might get a commission, I suppose; but we trust the necessity for doing so will not come upon us. Cousin John has left Charleston and gone to Savannah, though he writes me that the military authorities expect an attack upon the city, and that most of the people have removed nearly all of their effects to the interior. Henry has taken his family to North Carolina. Cousin Mary has been unfortunate. She became attached to an officer of General Lee's staff, who cruelly deceived her, and at one time we thought she wouldn't live. The poor little thing died, and I think it was a blessing to it, as well as its mother, that it was so.

Society here is utterly broken up. All fondness for fashion and pleasure seems to have been lost, and day after day passes with nothing to relieve the prevailing dullness. We see nothing but soldiers and the paraphernalia of war. The whole city is converted into hospitals, prisons and barracks, and our eyes have grown weary with the signs of strife. President Davis seems discouraged, and, I fear, is failing rapidly. The responsibilities, disappointments and faultfindings of his friends have broken him down, and it is hardly probable that he will live to see the end of the war. We had a great scare here when Butler attempted to capture Richmond, and I am surprised that so few precautions are taken against a raid upon the city. We have a very small force here, and much of that unreliable. Two companies of heavy artillery, five light batteries, two companies of cavalry and about four thousand citizen soldiers are all we have to defend us. There is a part of a North Carolina regiment guarding the Chickahominy, and seven hundred and fifty men in Fort Darling; but these could not be of much service, and I should not be surprised if the Yankees get here, released the prisoners and destroyed the Capitol. The fortifications towards the peninsula are very strong; but towards Hanover Court House and west of the city we have no guns or fortifications of any consequence. The citizen soldiers are not to be relied on in any emergency, and it is believed that the appearance of any considerable force of Yankees would be the singnal for a general stampede. The Meadow Bridge and Bottom Bridge roads, of which you have heard so much, are entirely exposed, and sometimes I think the authorities are wilfully blind to danger. The gunboats here, of which so much was expected, amount to nothing. Only one is completed, and that is as slow as a tortoise. Two others are nearly done, but their guns have been sent to Charleston, and I don't believe they intend to finish them. The city is full of disloyal people, and we can only trust our most intimate friends. What could we do if the Yankees should suddenly come down upon us? I tremble when I think what may happen. All the old soldiers have been sent to North Carolina. Gen. Pickett's division, which had been here so long, was hurried off, it was said for the purpose of capturing Newbern, but the real object was to prevent a disturbance among the people.

We never had much confidence in North Carolina, and I believe one-half the State would welcome the Yankees to-day. William says our authorities dare not be too rigid with them; but I think if a few examples were made of the disloyal leaders we should have much less trouble and apprehension. Charleston still stands, notwithstanding the braggadocia of the Yankees. The city is almost deserted, though, and the grass is actually growing in all of the streets. I wonder sometimes why they don't take some of Beauregard's troops and reinforce Gen. Lee. Nineteen thousand men, I would think, were more than is required to hold that place, though it is thought that the enemy have left Morris Island only to attack the city from another direction. Uncle James writes from Mobile that they fear a Yankee raid in that direction, and that every one is ready to leave. So it is almost everywhere. One does not know where to go for safety, and the whole country seems in constant fear of invasion.

We hear very little from the west; from beyond the Mississippi nothing. All that country, I fear, is lost to us. Do not believe the Yankee stories about the smallness of our Western army. Longstreet has twenty thousand, and Johnson has thirty-five thousand men, besides the smaller commands scattered through the country, that might be added to their forces in case of an emergency. Grant seems to be the only general the Yankees have had since M'Clellan, and if they will only give him the Army of the Potomac, or put him in Washington, as we hear is proposed, we should have very little fear of results in the West. All our hopes are centered on General Lee. His army has been very much reduced, leaving him only about forty-five thousand troops. His cavalry has been scattered through the counties below Gordonsville for the purpose of getting forage, and you have no idea of the accounts of suffering we receive from the inhabitants where they are quartered. The whole cavalry seems to have been demoralized into a band of thieves, robbing alike both friend and foe. A great portion of the cavalry has been disbanded, to return in the middle of March with fresh horses and new outfits. I fear a great many will not go back, but will either desert to the Yankees or hide in the mountains. There are now several organized gangs for opposing the conscription, and a number of our conscripting officers have been killed. The reports of destitution are too true. Our soldiers do not get full rations half the time, and once they have been without meat ten days. These hardships are daily growing worse, and what shall be done to relieve us we cannot imagine. Our supply of provisions is almost exhausted, and no one knows where more is to come from. It is true we have enough among the people to live on; but supplies for the army are almost unobtainable.

William says the government does not intend to wait for the Yankees to advance, but will concentrate our armies and strike them where least expected in overwhelming numbers. This seems the only hope of success. If we should be defeated this spring I know not what will become of us. So many have become discouraged that I believe another disaster would almost break us up. All we can do is to aid the noble army by our example and contributions, and hope for better things.

I wish you could send us a few things, such as stationery and those little indispensables of the toilet now so hard to procure. We can sometimes get them here, but at fabulous prices, and we are compelled to dress with almost the simplicity of our servants. Our paper money is good for nothing. It takes a handful to buy a pair of shoes, and an armful to get a dress. A hundred dollars of Yankee greenbacks would be a small fortune. The poorer classes are suffering terribly, and there have been several cases of actual starvation. Now I have written you a long letter, much longer than I expected. Do not show this to any but your family, and burn it immediately after. I would not have it fall into the hands of the Yankees for the world. Remember us to all who ever think of us, and write soon. All join in much love. Can't you send a photograph?

Your affectionate sister. MARY.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES. — In exciting times men find it difficult to restrain their tempers; but editors ought never to find any such difficulty. The duty of an editor to preserve calmness of thought and sobriety of diction is so plain that it ought not to need enforcement. If an editor cannot control himself so far as to restrain the use of passionate language, he is evidently unfit to guide the public mind. His judgment cannot be depended on, nor can his word be trusted. For a man in a passion is never trustworthy, whatever may be his moral principle. Human nature, unrestrained, is not to be relied on for either truth or reason. Some men seem to be in a chronic state of passion. They labor under excitement either on one subject or on all subjects all the time. They talk, write and think in haste and under pressure, of course accompanied by strong prejudice. Such men are very commonly found in the radical ranks of all parties. They are the extreme men on both sides. Such men ought never to be editors of newspapers or of magazines. Their writings are literary curiosities after a few years, but very pernicious in their immediate effects.

It is a sign of weakness when a man resorts to personalities in an argument of words. How much more a sign of weakness when a man deliberately writes and prints personalities in what ought to be a calm public controversy. But it is not to be denied that there is a large class of readers who enjoy its style of controversy. And why, if not because the press has educated them into the vicious taste? No one will seriously approve of it. No intelligent man can fail to lament the depravity of disposition, which is illustrated by this state of things in newspapers and their readers.—*Journal of of Commerce.*

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE SEA—WAS IT A WARNING?—We find the following in a late number of the Liverpool *Mercury*:

On Saturday, a dispatch from the British Consul at Coquimbo was received by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, announcing the destruction by fire of the English bark Usk, while on a voyage from Swansea to Huasco.

Before giving the details of the dispatch, it may be stated that this was the unfortunate ship which put back early last year from Cape Horn to England in consequence of the captain seeing, as he alleged, a vision on the ocean which warned him not to proceed any further on the voyage, and that in the event of his persisting, both he and the ship would be sent to perdition. The vessel's return to Cadiff, after a lapse of nearly six months, in a good seaworthy condition, naturally astonished the owners, more especially when they heard the curious story which had operated upon the Captain's mind in putting the ship back when she had so nearly reached her destination. A Board of Trade Inquiry was instituted into the Captain's conduct. The crew were examined, and they spoke of him as being a very sober, careful master, although somewhat eccentric in his manner, and when they found that he had put the ship back without any reason for so doing, the chief mate remonstrated with him, and endeavored to take charge, which the Captain resisted by placing him in irons. The Captain was examined, and he solemnly declared that after what had appeared to him he could not go on; it was the vision of the Lord, and he was bid not to go on. The result of the inquiry was that his certificate was cancelled. A new master was appointed to the ship, and she sailed a second voyage.

CHILDREN'S FEET.—A writer for *Hall's Journal of Health*, says that life long discomfort, disease, and sudden death, often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, in putting a child to bed, should be to see that the feet are dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of diphtheria, or fatal sore throat. Always, on coming from school, or entering the house from a visit or errand, in rainy, muddy, or thawy weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother herself should ascertain if the stockings are the least damp, and if so, should require them to be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand until perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings be put on and another pair of shoes, while the other stockings and shoes should be placed where they can be well dried, so as to be ready for future use at a moment's notice. Tight shoes inevitably arrest the free circulation of the blood and nervous influences through the feet, and directly tend to cause cold feet; and health with habitually cold feet, is an impossibility.

THE NASHVILLE LADIES AND MATRIMONY.—When the Federal army first came to Nashville, it has been said of the ladies that their treatment of our officers was more than severe. The fact is, the lovers of those beautiful daughters of the South were in the rebel army, and, necessarily, when the Yankees came in at the front door the girls' beaux made their exit at the aperture in the rear. For a long time ladies waited patiently for their return, but they came not. Young ladies are afraid of age, you know, and after a while several of the bolder ones attached themselves for life to Federal officers, and in all cases the ladies were rabid secessionists. But, after the ice was broken, marriages of this sort became popular, and for the past year the books at the clerk's office chronicle the fact weekly that the United States army boys and the rebel lasses are in no way opposed to each other's company for life. Licenses were given for the week ending the 26th inst., to eighteen couples, including sutlers, quartermasters, &c., &c.

A paper called *The Volunteer* is published daily by the managers of the Buffalo Sanitary Fair, now in progress. A recent number contained the following

TRANSLATION FROM MARTIAL.

Book V., Epigram 42.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Thieves may break in and bear away your gold,
The cruel flame may lay your mansion low,
Your dues the faithless debtor may withhold,
Your fields may not return the grain you sow;
A spendthrift steward at your cost may live;
Your ships may founder with their precious store,
But wealth bestowed is safe—for what you give,
And that alone is yours for evermore.
February 16th, 1864.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The following hint, published farther west, is just as applicable here. There are three things easily raised and harvested, for which, the farmers may depend upon it, there will be an enormous demand and high prices paid during the war. We refer to potatoes, beans and onions. The farmers could not do a better thing for themselves and their country than to plant these vegetables very extensively. If it appears, as the Spring advances, that the whole crop is likely to be short, and that fruit will be scarce, onions, potatoes and beans must be had to fill the vacuum.

A MOUNTAIN OF SHELLS.—While strolling about Fell's Point yesterday, in search of food for the literary world, we encountered a mountain of oyster shells in the yard attached to the oyster packing establishment of Mr. Thomas Granniss at Canton. It is estimated that there are upwards of one million bushels of shells in the yard at present. The pile is about fifty feet high, and covers nearly an acre of ground. This mountain of shells give but a faint idea of the immense oyster trade of our city.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

RAISINS, equal to the best imported, are produced in California.

ACETYLENE GAS.—On the 29th inst., the Mayor and several members of the Common Council of New York, witnessed some experiments, which were said to have been very satisfactory, of a new illuminating agent, which is thus spoken of:

"The gas is formed by chemical combinations, instead of purely mechanical process, as in the ordinary coal gas, and requires the addition of but little more machinery in order to manufacture it. The vapor of water is passed into a retort containing zinc, whereby an oxide of that metal is formed, and this is conducted into retorts containing coal, where the gas is generated. The product is purer and more dense than the ordinary coal gas, but the cost is about equal. Its illuminating properties are far superior to the common gas, as was fully demonstrated by the experiments last evening. A charter for a company to manufacture the gas has already been obtained, and the Common Council has made a grant for the purpose of laying the pipes. The name of the new illuminatory agent is 'Acetylene.'"

PLAIN TALK.—At a Democratic caucus in Hartford, Connecticut, a veteran speaker smashed the prepared slate by a few energetic remarks, of which the following is a sample:

This war which is now going on in the land was brought on by filibustering, cheating and fraud, and nothing else. If it hadn't been for Southern Democrats bolting from the National Convention at Charleston, we shouldn't have had any war! Swindling brought on the war, and the same spirit is being manifested here to-night. I have been a Democrat for eighteen years, and I want to know who I vote for without any packing about it. I move that the report be tabled, and that we proceed to ballot.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—We regret being obliged to state that the prospects for fruit in this section for the next season are exceedingly slim. The old peach trees, as far as we can learn, are killed outright and the young ones are so badly injured that it will take two years at least to place them in their former thrifty state. Grape vines are also killed to the roots. Other fruits were not materially injured before the present cold spell, and to what extent they have suffered at this time it is not at present known; but we fear for the worst, and, while we can but hope for the best, we should not be at all surprised if fruits of every kind would be entirely cut off this season.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

CALIFORNIA WINE.—A ship loaded principally with California wine, is now on its way from San Francisco to New York. One house here has ordered a thousand baskets of Champagne. This may effect the value of "Newark Cider." A San Francisco paper stated last Autumn, that "about 15,000 bottles have already been put up at the Haraszthy Vineyard at Sonoma, this season, and about 600 bottles per diem are now being turned out." How many per day are "turned out" in New York, and how much grape juice do they contain? Who knows?

A MISCHIEVOUS NEGRO.—A rascally negro, named Howard, went to the lake, in Druid Hill Park, yesterday, and killed a half dozen of the beautiful swans placed there for ornament. He says he thought they were wild geese and he had a right to kill them. He was bringing the entire load to Baltimore to sell, supposing he had captured a splendid prize. The rascal should be made to enlist and put in the front ranks of the first colored regiment that goes to South Carolina.—*American.*

OLD MAIDS.—Many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. If a woman is remarkably neat in her person, "she will certainly die an old maid." And if she is kind and humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "an old maid." In short, we have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity, are the never-failing characteristics of an old maid."

REV. DR. DUFF, the well known missionary in India for the long period of thirty-four years, has left it probably never to return—sailing from Calcutta about the middle of December, in the ship Hotspur, for England, intending to spend a month at the Cape of Good Hope.

MASSACHUSETTS FORTS.—The War Department has directed that the forts at Salem, Mass., shall be called Forts Glover and Conant. The first in honor of General John Glover, of Marblehead, and the last in honor of Roger Conant, the founder of the first plantation in Massachusetts Bay.

THE following beautiful thought we find in a Northern exchange:

Peacefully, dreamily, slowly,
It comes through the halls of the air,
And falls to the earth like a spirit
That kneels in its whiteness at prayer,
'Mid the sere leaves she layeth her forehaed,
While the forests are murmuring low,
As telling the beds she has brought them—
The beautiful spirit, the snow.

A CHILD was recently severely poisoned in Western Ohio, by swallowing percussion caps, such as are used on guns. By skillful medical treatment its lifewas saved. These articles contain a most active poison.

THERE has been much controversy, first and last, as to who may be considered the greatest writer of fiction. The Taunton *Gazette* decides the point in favor of Jeff. Davis.

THE value of linen goods exported from England during the last year amounted to $23,646,260.

THE planters of Natchez, Miss., are taking the oath of allegiance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE leads off in the coming elections. She votes early in March.

THE colored population of Kansas numbers over 7,000.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, March seventh (7th), 1864, for

Three thousand (3,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Montpelier, Vt., within fifty (50) days from date of contract.

One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Washington, D. C., (Giesboro depot,) within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Elmira, N. Y., within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Also, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, March tenth, (10th,) 1864, for two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Wheeling, West Virginia, within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high; full dleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution, to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Capt. J. G. Farnsworth, A. Q. M., at Wheeling, Va., Captain John W. McKim, A. Q. M., at Boston, Mass., or at this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany the bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Bids for *the entire number* of Horses required are invited.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES," and addressed to Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau. fe27:8t

GROCERIES—

150 hhds. N. O. Sugar, new crop;
60 " P. R. do., prime;
45 " Cuba do;
120 bbls. N. O. Molasses, direct from N. O.;
200 " N. Y. brands Syrups;
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. Loverings Syrup;
250 half bbls. Lake Herring;
50 " " White Fish;
500 pkgs. Mackerel, (bbls. and half bbls.)
230 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime;*
325 boxes Tobacco, 6's and 10's, Navy and Baltimore Plug;
35 bags Patna and Rangoon Rice;
100 boxes Colgate's Soaps, ass'd and German;
170 half chests Tea, Y. H., G. P., Imperial and Black. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe26 Second street.

OILS.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL AND CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street, PITTSBURGH. PA.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN. Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL,
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC, GLOBE, and LIBERTY OIL WORKS.
Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
AT LAWRENCEVILLE.
Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL, EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
NO. 31. MARKET STREET.
se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT ST., Philadelphia.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
☞ Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
se18:1y **169 Smithfield street,** *PITTSBURGH.*

J. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
The lightest leg known weighs 4¼ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223 corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....G. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

COOPERS.

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Me and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no20:6m

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 *PITTSBURGH.*

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell
BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 WATER street,
se17 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,
se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

WM. G. PRICE,
BERLIN FOUNDRY,
COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.
Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, PROPRIETOR.
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.,} General Partners.
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
1e8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
fe2 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22:1y

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oct3 E. C. & J. B. SAWYER

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe1 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.
no28:tf

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE.—Poetry; From Rebeldom; The Nashville Ladies and Matrimony; Superstitions of the Sea; Editorial Amenities; Acetylene Gas; Fruit Prospects; Miscellaneous, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—List of Local Stocks and Securities; New York Stock Market; New York Cattle Market; Philadelphia Cattle Market; Prices Current of Wool in New York; Foreign Markets; London Metal Market; Quartermaster's and Commissary's Awards at Indianapolis; Milwaukee Market; River Matters; Imports; Marine Affairs, &c.

Bayard Taylor's Lecture.

Our community will be gratified to give a suitable welcome to BAYARD TAYLOR, the traveler, author and lecturer, after an absence of several seasons from our lecture halls. Mr. TAYLOR was always popular with our lecture-goers, as is fully evidenced by the fact that every public lecture he has ever written has been delivered to delighted audiences in Pittsburgh.

He comes to us now, as before, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, to deliver his interesting lecture on "Russia and the Russians." Mr. TAYLOR has given proof in his writings and former lectures, that he has powers of observation and ability, generally, to cope with so colassal a subject as the Russian Empire and the characteristics of her immense population. His high official position as Private Secretary to the American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburgh, furnished the amplest opportunities of studying to advantage the institutions, population and tendencies of that hitherto unmitigated despotism. Those who have heard this lecture in other cities have pronounced it Mr. TAYLOR's most creditable and successful effort. We hope to see a crowded house, such as the merits of the lecturer and the interest of his subject call for.

An Inside View of the Rebellion.

In another part of this paper will be found a letter written from Richmond, by a lady to her sister in Kentucky, which fortunately fell into the hands of the United States authorities, and thus places us in possession of very material facts, in reference to the defences of Richmond; number of troops in the city, and in the various army corps; their means of subsistence, and the feeling which obtains both in the army and among civilians. Most of the facts are corroborated by deserters and escaped prisoners, and the whole, is therefore worthy of credence, and is of importance to military authorities. From the letter we learn that the capital is guarded by two companies of heavy artill ery, five light batteries, two companies of cavalry, and about four thousand citizen soldiers or home guards; and that while part of a regiment of North Carolina are assigned the duty of protecting the line of the Chickahominy, the garrison of Fort Darling, on James river, has been reduced to less than eight hundred men. It further appears that little reliance is placed upon "citizen soldiers," and it is thought "any considerable force of Yankees appearing among them would be the signal for a stampede."

The army of JOE JOHNSTON in Georgia is put at thirty-five thousand, and that of LONGSTREET at twenty thousand. This is not so large as GRANT's opposing force, which is now on the move, and a battle may be looked for at any moment between the forces under Gen. THOMAS and those of JOHNSTON. Gen. SCOFIELD is in hot pursuit of LONGSTREET, and will pursue him into Virginia, while Gen. MEADE has crossed the Rapidan, and will force Gen. LEE to give battle, or at least employ his whole army in defense of his lines; thus prohibiting the possibility of his succoring either JOHNSTON or LONGSTREET. GILMORE should have pressed up through Florida and formed a junction with SHERMAN, who, with Gen. LOGAN's forces and the fleet, would reduce Mobile.

At this juncture, it seems important that General BUTLER should move forward a column by the way of Petersburg, Va., and come in between LEE and Richmond. This, with GRANT pressing forward toward Atlanta, will relieve SHERMAN from the possible defeat, of which he stands in threatening jeopardy at this time. JOHNSTON had commenced to send off troops to meet SHERMAN on the one hand and GILLMORE's forces on the other. The first of these were recalled to resist the advance of General GRANT from Chattanooga, but the other was more successful against GILLMORE, and drove him back to Jacksonville.

By these series of manœuvres of General GRANT, East Tennessee has been completely cleared out of rebel troops, and the seat of war transferred to the very heart of the cotton States. Further developments are now anxiously looked for. GRANT will throw forward a column, beyond the question of a doubt, to the support and relief of SHERMAN. A few days will solve the present military problem.

RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION AND WISE ACTION.—Our readers will recollect the brutal murder of three soldiers by guerrillas in the vicinity of Chattanooga, one of them being from Geauga county, Ohio, another from Racine, Wisconsin, and the third from Delavan, in the same State. The murder had peculiarly aggravated features about it. Gen. THOMAS at once issued an order assessing the guerrilla sympathising residents of the neighborhood $30,000 as a penalty for the crime committed in their midst, and ordering that the money so levied should be divided equally among the families or heirs of the murdered persons. The Milwaukie *Sentinel* states that a special agent has recently arrived in Wisconsin from Gen. THOMAS with this money, and has paid it over or otherwise invested that portion of it going to the families in that State, for their benefit. The widow at Delavan was very poor, and has several children, and is now made comfortable. It was a righteous retribution to levy the tax, and a wise and benevolent application of it.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A dispatch from Sedalia, March 2d, says a fire broke out about two o'clock on that morning, in the Missouri Hotel, and spread so rapidly that many of the inmates escaped only by jumping from the windows. Five persons are known to have been killed, among them the wife and daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, T. W. GREASHAM. Several buildings west, and one whole block east of the hotel were consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, with but little insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

THE IDAHO HIGHWAYMEN.—The leader of the gang of highwaymen, hung in Idaho, was one Henry Plummer, Sheriff of the Bannock District, and Deputy Marshal of the Territory. He formerly resided in Wisconsin, from whence he went to California.

The Florida Campaign.

We have news that the campaign in Florida has turned out most disastrously. We undertook it with five thousand troops, commanded by General SEYMOUR. Who this Gen. SEYMOUR is, where he is from, or what his qualifications are, we do not know. We never heard of him before that we recollect of. We do not like the name. There is something copperheadish in the very sound of it. Still he may be loyal. His head, not his heart may be in fault. He marched out fifty-eight miles, without spies, scouts or skirmishers, until he ran headlong into fifteen thousand rebels, who whipped him terribly. Our loss, in killed, wounded and missing, the accounts say, will be from twelve to fifteen hundred. Fifteen hundred out of five thousand. That is certainly a pretty good beginning for General SEYMOUR. It has has been unknown to fame heretofore, he, most assuredly, will be so no longer.

The news on the subject is yet very meager. Gen. GILLMORE would not permit any letters to come North from Hilton Head, lest they should let the people know the whole of the matter. The New York *Times* says:

"Our own correspondent, who had accompanied the expedition and witnessed the engagement, had prepared his report of it, with a list of the casualties, and sent it on board the Fulton, which was to leave on Wednesday. Not long before the time fixed for her departure, an order came on board to seize and detain *all letters* for the North, private as well as those intended for publication; and special injunctions were issued against permitting any list of the killed and wounded to be sent forward. An edition of the *Free South* containing such a list was seized and the paper suppressed. And all this, it was distinctly stated, was done by order of Gen. Gilmore."

Does not this promise badly? If the news was not worse than the rumor, why suppress it? It has never been done before except in cases of terrible disaster, such as Bull's Run, Ball's Bluff, and the Chickahominy. Does not the fact that it is done now indicate that this, like then, has been a disgraceful, bloody affair. With the experience that the people have had of such suppressions is not this the interpretation they will give it? Can they give it any other? What good does Gen. GILLMORE, or the Administration, which is accountable to the country for the whole thing, expect to effect by keeping the truth of SEYMOUR's defeat from the people? Are they silly enough to think that they can keep the knowledge of it from ever reaching the people? Do they not know that, in a few days, the people will get to know all about it, whether they will or not? And when the people do get to know all about it, does Gen. GILLMORE think that they will feel any more kindly towards the authors of the disaster, whoever they may be, because they tried to keep the news of it from them? If Gen. GILLMORE had been guiltless in this matter, nature teaches us that he would not have endeavored to cover it up. It is only the guilty that skulk from public view—the righteous are bold as a lion. CAIN was the first man, so far as we know, that ever tried a dodge of this kind. He did not make much out of it; and we have not heard of any body from that day to this that ever did; and this case, Gen. GILLMORE and every body else connected with it, may rest assured, is not going to be an exception to the general rule.

But why was the Florida campaign undertaken at all? Why did Gen. GILMORE send so small a squad away to such a distance on such an errand? What good was there to come of it? Did he expect to overrun and hold all Florida with 5000 men? Could he have been so superlatively weak as to expect any such thing? Did any good ever come of scattering troops, in little squads, over thousands of miles of territory in that way? Has not such a course always, in all wars that ever were waged, turned out disastrously? The frittering away of our effective forces by scattering them, has all along been the curse of this war. It is time that a stop should be put to it. It is time that our leaders, civil and military, should have learned wisdom by experience in regard to this matter.

The people will ask, in view of this Florida enterprise, what about the siege of Charleston? They will inquire whether General GILLMORE had reduced that most stubborn city before he undertook this wild-goose chase to Florida? If not, had he proved himself so good at doing one thing at a time that he could undertake to do two things at once? Had he such an over-supply of troops and material in South Carolina that he could afford to send part of them away on a distant expedition? If so, why is Charleston yet untaken? If he thought it important to give the Charlestonians a breathing spell, to refit and repair breaches, why did he not make a descent on Savannah or Wilmington? Those places were so near at hand, that he would all the time have been in supporting distance of any troops that he sent against either of them; and by striking them, he would have struck the vitals of the rebellion.

But perhaps GILLMORE is not to blame after all. Perhaps he was just obeying orders in all he did. Some say that the President is the only party responsible—that he gave the order for the Florida expedition, without consulting even Gen. HALLECK or the Secretary of War in regard to it. Others deny this, and it is in itself improbable. It would be so utterly out of order and against order for the President to do it without consulting both Mr. STANTON and Gen. HALLECK, that we cannot believe it. Besides the thing does not look like the President. It looks more like HALLECK; and we suspect that it will be found out before all is over that he is the father of it. The Administration must bear the blame, nevertheless. HALLECK, and GILLMORE, and SEYMOUR are all its agents; their acts are its acts. If its agents are incapable or dishonest, it ought not to have employed them at the first, and above all it ought not retain them.

Some suppose that the expedition was intended as a diversion in favor of SHERMAN. That can hardly be. The very small number of troops in it forbids this supposition. At least it would forbid it in the case of any one else than HALLECK. With him it may be possible. It is said that SEYMOUR has been put under arrest. That is right, if he was the party who was in fault. But he rather seems to have been weak than wicked. The really guilty parties are they who put him into a place he was unfit for, and this brings it back again to the Administration. We hope it may not be permitted to rest there, but that such explanations will be given as will show that its skirts are clear.

SETTLING A WAGER.—At Carthage, Illinois, the sheriff of the county and a local judge disputed as to the price of certain brooms. Each maintained his opinion with zeal. Finally a bet of fifty cents was made by the parties. The sheriff offered to make oath that his opinion as to the worth of the articles in question was correct. The judge accepted the evidence, acknowledged that he had lost the bet, and handed over twenty-five cents, reserving the other half of the stake as a fee for administering the oath.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT CHICAMAUGA.—The total loss at the battle of Chicamauga on the part of the Federals was 17,200. The total loss of the Confederates was 19,000. The time consumed in fighting was sixteen hours and thirty minutes. This makes a combined loss of 36,300, or over 2,200 per hour. The total Federal force engaged was 38,000, the Rebel force (according to their own reports) was 64,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Topic of the Day—Swindling Soldiers—Improvements at Fairmount—New National Bank—Foreign Letters by the Bohemian—Presentation by the Fire Laddies—Interesting Miscellany.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.

There can hardly be a possibility but March will "come in like a lamb," if the present is any criterion to judge by, being some four hours in advance of its advent. Both yesterday and to-day the atmosphere has been remarkably mild, with indications of a storm; indeed it rained a little to-day.

Last week was the busiest yet among the military people here. According to the amount of money drawn from the City Treasury, thirteen hundred and odd men were placed in regiments here during seven days. As the Government bounties do not cease until the first of April, and the draft has been postponed, why, we are in excellent humor thereat. The soldiers—some of them—complain that their officers sometimes come a cute dodge over them, when they are assembled for payment of their bounties, by telling them that the whole amount will be at once paid them if they will make a deduction of twenty-five dollars. If they will not submit to the extortion, they are not paid. The soldiers used thus, think it but little better than downright robbery, and so it is, too. Any officer who should avail himself of such means to fill his pocket will make a precious poor defender of his country, and ought never to have a chance to get into the field. I presume much of the money contributed by leg residents in the various wards has been "smouched" by these conniving rascals, thereby robbing the honest soldier of his just dues.

We are to have our Park (Fairmount) considerably enlarged, according to a resolution introduced into and passed by Councils. On the East side of the grounds now used as a park, are many dilapidated buildings, heaps of dirt and stones, and numerous other objectionable features, which hardly an unfavorable appearance to visitors and all *habitues* of those public grounds. By the purchase of this property these objectionable features will be removed, thereby giving us the advantage of several acres more of open ground. The grounds upon which I appreciate the change more than any other, however, is because the imbibers of Schuylkill will be apt to get their daily potations of liquid in a much purer state than they do now, in consequence of the great number of lager bier saloons and similar nuisances that will be compelled to a removal where their odoriferous slops will find some other outlet than above the Fairmount dam.

We are to have another new National Bank. The building, which is now being fitted up, or part of it, is the Polytechnic College on West Penn Square, corner of Market street. It is a small affair in point of roominess, and too far up town, I fear, to do a paying business. I should as soon thought of starting a theatre on Smith's Island.

The foreign mail clerk at Portland, has telegraphed to the Postmaster here, that the mail bags for Philadelphia, have been recovered from the wreck of the Bohemia, and that he is now carrying their contents process to forwarding them. Those who may feel an interest in this matter may therefore rest assured that a little delay only will ensue in their delivery.

David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of our fire department, has just been the recipient of a handsomely framed lithographic picture of the house and apparatus of the Hibernia Engine Co. It was presented by a committee on behalf of the same company. The frame is surmounted with a spread eagle and other appropriate paraphernalia, upon which is engraved the motto of the company, "Assist the suffering and protect the weak."

A large steamship is soon to be launched here called the North America. Her tonnage is sixteen hundred, being probably the largest vessel ever constructed here of the kind. She is intended for foreign trade, and her accommodations for both freight and passengers are complete.

A great many troops are passing through the city *en route* for the front, and it looks like old times down at the refreshment saloons.

The Advent of March—Contraband Recruiting—The Passage of Soldiers—Sale of Prize Goods—Business Dull—Musical, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

March ushered itself in to-day with a snow storm, which begun before daylight and still continues at 8 o'clock to-night. Although it has snowed continually for the past eighteen hours, but little remains in the streets, on account of the balminess of the atmosphere. The ultimate result of this last snow, I presume, will be any quantity of slush, but of ice or sleighing little or none.

Our Jersey friends over at Camden are encroaching somewhat upon us here, by tempting offers of large bounties to men who will take a trip across the Delaware and visit a recruiting office at Camden, "authorized by the Governor." The *Ledger* is complained of by some for publishing advertisements having a tendency to allure Pennsylvanians away from their home officers. Gov. Curtin put a sudden stop to the recruiting agencies of a foreign character established here some months since, but Camden is so near that for five cents a man can take a look at Governor Parker's arrangements and take notes, so it matters little whether we allow outsiders to recruit in our midst so long as the daily papers publish glowing advertisements for them, which do as much injury.

Very few people in other cities have any idea of the number of soldiers passing through here and pausing for a few hours at the refreshment saloons down Washington street. During the past few months the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon has fed fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-eight, who were going either to or from Washington. During the same time nearly four thousand were quartered over night at the same place.

All those who are on the watch for prize goods may take notice that they can have a chance of bidding on some fine lots of cotton, rosin and tobacco on the 11th of March, at this port. The Prize Court has condemned the cargoes of the Anna Thompson and Chatham.

The disagreeable state of the weather put a damper on the general transactions of out door business, and in the other departments of trade little was done.

Murlock is here now giving occasional readings for philanthropic purposes. The Chestnut street Theater is running the Colleen Bawn. Gottschalk is about giving a farewell performance, while Mrs. John Drew is playing to full houses at her own theater, the New Arch.

FROM MEXICO.

Death of General Comonfort.

The particulars of the death of Gen. Comonfort are thus related:

He left San Luis Potosi with an escort of five hundred mounted men—himself and three of his aids in a carriage, and a mounted guard of one officer on each side of his carriage. The weather was intensely warm, and the road so very dusty as to make it impossible almost to see; so the general ordered the troops ahead, to get rid of the dust, and they drove on some three or four miles in advance—only the gentlemen in the carriage and the two horsemen remaining—driving along slowly, when suddenly about 300 to 350 men dashed out from behind one of the ravines in the mountains at the road-side, and charged upon the carriage. The general and aids, as quickly as possible, seized their pistols and jumped out, but were surrounded, and seven lances were thrust through the body of Gen. Comonfort, which at once killed him. The others, seeing the result, mounted the carriage horses, which had been cut from the carriage, and dashed off for the guard. Only one, the major, was wounded, and he slightly in the arm. As soon as possible the escort was back, but the robbers had rifled the carriage of twelve thousand dollars in gold, and had made good their retreat into the mountains. The body of the general was brought back to San Luis Potosi. The entire city was in mourning, shocked and astounded at the boldness of the act, and none grieved more than the President himself. A splendid and imposing military funeral—about three thousand troops and a large train of artillery, with the diplomatic corps and citizens, headed by the President with all his cabinet on foot, escorted the body to the cemetery.

The cabinet of Juarez consists of Don J. Lerdo de Trejada, minister of foreign relations: Don Jose N. Nerues, minister of the treasury; Don Eglassia, minister of the interior and acting minister of war; and Don Juarez Navarra.

ENGAGEMENT AT STANNARDSVILLE.—A special dispatch from Washington, on Wednesday, states that the columns of cavalry under Kilpatrick and Custar are operating on the flanks of Lee's army. The latter is said to have had an engagement Tuesday morning at Stannardsville, while we hear of Kilpatrick being at Spottsylvania Court House and, rather inconsistently, within twenty miles of Richmond on another road.

ELOPEMENT.—John H. Murphy, a former resident of the Dalles, Oregon, recently eloped from Boise River with a Miss Cunningham, who is said by a California paper to be a daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, of "Burdell murder" notoriety. At last accounts the fugitives had arrived at Salt Lake City on their way to California.

PRESENT TO GEN. GRANT.—A one thousand dollar sword, for Gen. Grant, has been furnished by the Ames Co., Chicopee, Mass. Among the ornamental features about the handle is a ring of diamonds, costing four hundred dollars. On the sword is engraved a record of twenty-seven battles and sieges in which the modern Ulyses has been engaged.

MICHIGAN WAR BONDS TAKEN.—The $200,000 seven per cent. Michigan war bonds offered by the State Treasurer, have been taken at an average of one per cent. The amount bid was $885,000, enough to cover the loan and the new war loan authorised at the late session of the Legislature, if it had been offered.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864.

Interesting Correspondence.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between Secretary Chase and President Lincoln on the subject of the Pomeroy circular, some days since. Mr. Chase sent a note to the President saying he had not seen the Pomeroy circular until published, and that he was disappointed in it; but that, nevertheless, at the solicitation of his friends, he stood in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, and he submitted to Mr. Lincoln the question whether such an attitude was incompatible with his relations as a member of the Cabinet?

The President replied that he had not seen the Pomeroy circular, and as to whether Mr. Chase's candidacy was incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet, that was a question for him (Mr. Chase) to decide.

Secretary Stanton.

Secretary Stanton, in reply to a letter requesting his views regarding the joint resolution (No. 41) of the House of Representatives to continue the payment of bounties, etc., says:

1. That, in my opinion, the requisite troops can be raised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties to the 1st of April, than by any other means.

2. That at present great exertions are being made in the several States to raise their quotas by volunteers, so as to avoid a draft, the people preferring that mode of furnishing troops.

3. That Gen. Burnside, Gen. Hancock and State Legislatures and Executives are earnestly requesting the continuance of the bounties until the 1st of April.

4. That, in my opinion, the joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and that its speedy passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare and strengthen the military force more quickly and efficiently than can be accomplished by any other mode.

Latest Southern News.

From late Southern paper the following news is extracted:

Charleston, Feb. 22.—The following official dispatch has been received from Lake City, Florida, dated Feb. 22:

To General Jordan:

"I met the enemy in force to-day, under Gen. Seymour, and defeated him with great loss, captured five pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms, and hold possession of the battle field and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. Don't know the precise number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My total loss will not exceed two hundred killed and wounded. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave officers and men."

JOHN FINNEGAN.

"*Charleston, Feb.* 23.—General Finnegan's last dispatch from Camp Beauregard, via Tallahassee, under date of the 22d, says: The victory at Ocean Pond was complete. We captured all their artillery and 600 small arms. The woods are strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded for three miles. The enemy's force, from all accounts, was ten thousand infantry and one regiment and four companies of cavalry."

The Richmond Enquirer on Gen. Bragg.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a lengthy editorial protest against the appointment of Gen. Bragg as rebel commander-in-chief.

Sherman's Movements.

All rebeldom is still mystified by Sherman's movements. Some accounts about a week old, say he is fortifying Meridian, others that he is between Meridian and Tombigbee. Certain it is that he remained at Meridian several days, spreading his forces north, south and east, destroying railroads centering at that point. On the march his column moved in the closest possible order, with hardly any stragglers. Polk is still retiring before him, having crossed Tombigbee at Moscow and Diapolis. His forces at last accounts were preparing to dispute the passage.

Advance on Confederate Bonds.

A general advance of ten per cent. on rebel bonds in the Richmond stock market, is reported the day after the passage of the rebel currency bill.

Lee's Troops Re-Enlisting.

The rebel troops in Lee's army have nearly all re-enlisted.

Gen. Maury in Trouble.

General Maury, commanding at Mobile, complains that noncombatants show no disposition to leave that city.

General Grant's Nomination.

General Grant's nomination as Lieutenant General was reported by the military committee and confirmed unanimously today. A few Commissaries and Quartermasters were also confirmed.

Gen. Meade's Order.

The statement made by Senator Wilkinson in his speech to-day, to the effect that General Meade on the morning of the battle of Gettysburg issued an order for the retreat of the army, and that but for the enemy's early attack upon one part of our line, the order would have been carried into execution, is corroborated, from various sources. It is believed that all the facts will be brought to light when Gen. Sickles' testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War shall be published.

Contested Elections.

The decision of the Committe on Elections at their meeting held to-day, unseating Representatives Sloan, McClurg and King, of Missouri, was made by a majority of one; five against four.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., Chairman of the Committee, is understood to have voted with the majority.

The report, which is not yet prepared, will be drawn up by Mr. Ganson, of New York.

The majority of the Committee hold that the action of the Government in sending military forces to certain places was perfectly justifiable, otherwise the rebels would have overawed the loyal voters, but that the interference of soldiers after their arrival went to such an unwarrantable extent as entirely to vitiate the elections. On this ground, the seats in question are declared vacant.

A tempestuous debate is expected over the report of the Committee.

To-morrow, Samuel Knox, contestant of Mr. Blair's seat, will be heard before the Committee on Elections.

Kilpatrick's Raid.

Kilpatrick's cavalry were heard from at six o'clock Monday evening, at Spotsylvania Court House, where they captured the enemy's pickets.

Sedgwick's corps moved to Madison Court House Saturday, whence General Custer, with a considerable force of cavalry and one section of artillery, started for Charlottesville, to destroy the important railroad bridge of the Ravenna river; but they found the bridge so strongly guarded by both infantry and artillery that it was impossible to effect their purpose. They burned another bridge over the Ravenna, destroyed three large flouring mills filled with grain, and broke up a rebel cavalry camp, capturing five hundred horses and six caissons with ammunition. On their return they had a fight with the rebel cavalry and artillery under Stuart, and Wickham cut his way through, capturing fifty prisoners, and returned safely to Madison Court House. Sedgwick's corps then rejoined the main army. V.

DIED:

KING—On Monday evening, Feb. 29th, LIDIE A., eldest daughter of J. McM. and Jane L. King, in the seventh year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 557 Liberty street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

CARRIER—On Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, EMMA E. PARKE, wife of S. S. Carrier, aged twenty-seven years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS, always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
R. H. KING,
mar3 No. 211 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A good COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with grounds well improved.
mh3:1w J. M. McELROY.

CITIZENS' BANK.
PITTSBURGH, March. 1, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$893,637 98
Coin	169,865 53
Notes and Checks of other Banks	122,326 99
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	55,000 00
United States Securities	612,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	122,857 53
Capital Stock	500,000 00
Circulation	477,100 00
Depositors	326,684 89
Due to Banks and Bankers	10,461 23

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1864. H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
mh3

ROBERT ARTHURS..... JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Alleghney, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW RIBBONS, beautiful styles;
NEW EMBROIDERIES, all the latest;
NEW LINEN SETTS, Lace trimmed;
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS;
POINT LACE,
VALENCIA LACE,
EMBROIDERED,
FRILLED,
SCOLLOPED, and
PLAIN LINEN,
all kinds and all prices.
NEW GLOVES, all qualities;
NEW HOSIERY, including the celebrated BALBRIGGAN HOSE
NEW NETTS, NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, NEW SCARFS and NECK TIES, NEW VEILS and SPRING BALMORALS, NEW BRAIDS, BUTTONS, and a complete assortment of
New Fancy Goods and Notions,
and everything kept in a Trimming, Notion and Straw Goods store. Just received by
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
mh3 **77 and 79 Market street.**

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Spring and Summer sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.
We also have a large line of
Prime Custom Work,
adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m **H. CHILDS & CO.**

STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
On MONDAY NEXT we will have open in our Wholesale Rooms, our entire stock of
NEW SPRING BONNETS,
HATS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
DRESS CAPS, and
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.
This is decidedly the finest and best assorted stock we have ever had.
MILLINERS and DEALERS are invited to call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
mh3:4t **77 and 79 Market street.**

PAMPHLET LAWS.—In pursuance of the Act of April 10th, 1835, I will receive subscriptions for the PAMPHLET LAWS of this Commonwealth for the present session. Price per copy 50 cents—payable when the subscription is made. DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
mar2:1w County Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO. CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.
February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

WANTED.—A person to take charge of a large Machine Barrel Factory. Only those experienced in the business need apply. Address with all particulars.
fe29:3t LOCK BOX 60, Pittsburgh.

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oct3 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
mh2

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

ATTENTION CURRIERS.—A meeting of the Journeymen Curriers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3d, at 7 o'clock, at Mrs. PACK'S TAVERN, corner Main and Chestnut streets, Allegheny. Object of the meeting—to establish a bill of prices.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1864. mar1:3t

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 25, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS and OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at two o'clock, p. m.
WM. ROSEBURG,
fe29:8t Treasurer.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.
Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
fe23:2w J. MASLIN COOPER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order.
feb:td M. J. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 19, 1864.

BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order.
ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 18, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.
By order. THOMAS STEEL,
ja20 Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.
This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moul

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's	12:50 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss	4:25 p m	Fast Line	1:30 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp	2:20 a m
Express	1:45 p m	Phila. do	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm	2:15 p m	Cres'e Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti	1:45 a m	Mail	3:50 p. m.
"	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss	8:05 p. m.
Wheel'g	6:20 a m	Do	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Alumni Anniversary.—The Alumni Association of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, will celebrate its first anniversary this evening, March 15th. The anniversary address will be delivered by Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio. It is hoped there will be a general attendance of the Alumni of the Seminary.

Embezzlement.—Charles Weinel, residing in the vicinity of Leechburg, has been committed to jail in this city, to answer a charge of embezzling a package containing a book, from the postoffice at Shumer's Cross Roads, Westmoreland county. The information was made before Commissioner Bailey, by Daniel Lober, and Weinel was arrested and brought down by officer Shore.

Attempted Suicide of a Recruit.—We are informed that a new recruit attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday, in the guard house attached to the Provost Marshal's office, Fourth street. He had been drinking to great excess for some days previous. The would-be suicide was removed to the Military Hospital, in the Ninth ward.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Monday: H. Johnson, D. Daniels and lady, A. T. Atwood, S. Atwood, H. H. B. Thompson, J. A. Read, C. Binney and wife, J. N. Rutledge, Dr. Keller, P. Paulin, G. A. Felding, C. F. Mankedich, C. Mankedich, Samuel Patterson, Jos. Coningham, Smith Peterman, Chas. H. Whitier.

Joint for Railroad Rails.—R. H. Lamborn, of the Chief Engineer's Office, Pennsylvania Railroad, Altoona, Pa., has just patented a new joint for Railroad Rails, which secures the following advantages: Evenness of surface, permanence of line, sufficient elasticity, facility in repairing track and a bridge joint, bearing on two ties, with the use of as little iron as possible, and only iron, in as few pieces as possible, and in forms cheaply manufactured.

Quota Filled.—The borough of South Pittsburgh has more than filled its quota, having paid bounty to and received credit for some fifty-two volunteers. Although South Pittsburgh was among the last to enter the field in filling the quota of the county, the district is among the first to furnish its complement of men. The citizens of the borough deserve credit for their liberality and the energy displayed in procuring means and men to relieve their sub-district from the impending draft.

Contributions from Dixmont.—The inmates of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, have made contributions to the Sanitary Fair at Cleveland, Ohio, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars. These contributions include an Arkansas cabin, hair wreath, toilet sets, picture frames, pen and ink sketches by Lily the, moss, cone, horn and rice baskets, vases, patriotic aprons, (likewise linen aprons,) spool wagons, shell and morocco cushions, etc.

Alleged Forger Arrested.—On last Saturday morning, Mr. M'Lean, of the firm of M'Lean & Grey, of West Manchester, while settling his accounts at the Allegheny Savings Bank, discovered that two checks, which had been presented at the bank, and paid and signed with their firm's fname, were forged. The check for fifty dollars was dated January 20th, and the one for two hundred dollars was drawn on the 9th of February. Suspicion at once attached to a young man named Edward Acker, who had been in the employ of the firm for some months previous, and who had suddenly left the city for Ohio. Officer Wills, of the Allegheny police, succeeded in arresting Acker at Alliance, and brought him to Allegheny city on Tuesday. The accused had a partial hearing yesterday morning before Mayor Alexander, which resulted in his committal for a further hearing on Monday next.

Finances of the City of Pittsburgh.

The subjoined is an abstract of the report of the financial affairs of the city, as presented to Councils on Monday night, by our efficient City Controller, John M'Cargo, Esq. The receipts were as follows:

Balance in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1863		$50,498 49
Outstanding Taxes, 1863		182,691 28
" "	1862	25,543 46
" "	1861	1,736 71
" "	1860	37 34
" "	1859	17 07
Grading and Paving Assessment		31,738 70
Weigh Scales		2,396 16
Diamond Markets		21,220 67
Gauging		7,102 42
Water Works		1,616 52
Monongahela Wharf		7,808 57
Fifth ward Market House		614 65
Mayor's Office		3,612 06
Vehicle Licenses		5,667 29
Alderman's Fines		5 00
Measuring Wood and Bark		445 18
Citizens' Passenger Railway		771 49
Birmingham Passenger Railway		45 00
Publishing Ordinances		91 00
Salt Inspecting		108 24
Wilkins' Hall		150 00
Board Measuring		101 35
Streets		482 58
Allegheny Wharf		9,502 32
Total receipts		$351,029 55

—of which there was expended, on appropriations, $226,821 08; paid into Sinking Fund, $26,434 91; taxes refunded (being over paid), $53 91; and for Treasurer's commission on vehicle license collected, $141 68—leaving a balance in treasury of $98,537 92.

The following warrants were drawn and paid:

For interest and tax on city loans	$124,324 91
Salaries of City Officers	15,619 78
Printing	2,445 62
Fire Engines and Hose	12,000 00
Night Police	21,502 31
Water Works	32,184 24
Streets	15,957 88
Gas Lighting	831 40
Diamond Markets	1,167 07
Monongahela Wharf	233 65
Allegheny	457 41
Weigh Scales	985 12
Contingent Fund	2,517 91
Board of Health	500 60
Outstanding warrants (not countersigned)	8 05
Finance Department	1,446 22
Sinking Fundt	5,100 00
Fifth Ward Market	213 45
Total	$236,855 18

Our municipal indebtedness has been reduced from $1,126,000, four years ago, to $962,835 at the present time. Last year bonds to the amount of $27,615, issued for municipal purposes, were redeemed. To this reduction of this indebtedness has been applied exclusively the grading and paving assessment of 1857, amounting to $185,000, which was made payable in five years. Some $12,000 or $15,000 remain uncollected.

Up to the first of February $693,000 of railroad bonds, issued to various railroad companies in rayment of city subscriptions to stock, had been lifted or compromised, for which $582,187 five per cent. bonds, and $282,158 of four per cent. bonds were issued in exchange. By these exchanges nearly two-thirds of the judgments obtained against the city have been satisfied. The cost of judgments settled, consisting of lawyer's fees, court costs, stamps, &c., has been about $20,000, which has been paid out of the city treasury.

The grading and paving assessment is as follows: The amount uncollected on Feb. 1st, 1863, $52,400 29; amount collected and accounted for by the Treasurer to February 1st, 1861, $31,736 70; leaving a balance to be collected or accounted for of $20,753 59. The grading and paving account is now, and has been for nine months past in the hands of the City Solicitor, who is using legal measures to recover what is due.

The balance in the Sinking Fund February 2d, 1863, was $5,484 55; the transfer to it from grading and paving assessment, in 1863, amounted to $27,153 47; from appropriation No. 19, $5,100, and from Fifth Ward Market, $1,281 49 (collections of '62 and '64)—making a total of $39,019 51, of which $27,615 was used in canceling over due municipal obligations, leaving a balance, to be used for the same purpose, of $11,404 51.

Bounty Meeting in the Fifth Ward.

The enrolled citizens of the Fifth Ward held an adjourned meeting in the Public School House, on Tuesday evening, George Hamilton, Esq., in the Chair, and James M. Taylor, Esq., Secretary.

The several Block Committees reported subscriptions towards the bounty fund amounting in the aggregate to $14,572, all of which was procured in three days canvassing.

The Committees were of the opinion that a sufficient sum could be raised in the ward to pay bounties to the number of volunteers required from that sub-district.

The Committees were continued, and the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next.

Quota Nearly Filled.—The quota for Westmoreland county will be nearly all in. There are very few, perhaps not over six of the Sub-Districts that are not through putting in their quotas. Some districts have a few men over.

Annual Report of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

We are indebted to the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for a copy of their annual report for the year 1863. From the report of the President, Mr. Bakewell, we learn that there are now one hundred and thirty patients in the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont. Two hundred and two have been under treatment during the year, and six hundred and ninety-five have been received into the Hospital since April 1st, 1846. The accounts of last year were accurately kept by the Assistant Treasury, Mr. John A. Harper, and the Auditing Committee report that the balance in the Treasury amounts to $3,581 23, of which three thousand dollars have been drawn from the State Treasury in part for the expense of constructing a residence on the grounds for the Superintendent; but from the high price of labor and building materials, the Board has postponed its commencement for the present. There is also on hand an unpaid bond for two hundred and fifty dollars.

A considerable amount is due and owing to the Hospital for board of inmates, chiefly for criminal and pauper patients from the counties and overseers of the poor, in various districts, which, however, is in process of collection by the Solicitor of the Hospital, Wm. Bakewell, Esq. This amount, when collected, will be scarcely sufficient to pay the outstanding warrants and claims against the Hospital for necessaries provided for the maintenance of the patients, purchase of clothing and repairs of furniture. The great increase in the price of provisions, clothing, fuel, &c.—at least from fifty to sixty per cent.—has rendered the cost of supporting the inmates (notwithstanding the care taken to avoid unnecessary expense) much larger than the sum which, by a provision of the act of 22d of April last inserted without the knowledge of the Board, the Hospital is authorized to charge for public patients.

According to the most careful estimates, the actual expense of keeping such patients is not less than $4 10 per week, exclusive of clothing; while by the provision in the Act of 22d of April, the Hospital is entitled to charge only $2 50 per week, including clothing, thus involving an absolute loss of at least $2 40 per week on each of such pauper or criminal patients, making an aggregate loss of at least $9,000 per annum, and thereby incurring an amount of debt which can only be paid by a grant from the State Legislature of a sum sufficient to enable the Board to meet the deficiency, as the amount for appropriation for salaries, &c., thus drawn from last year, will be required to pay off a loan obtained on private responsibility, from the Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Board respectfully ask the Legislature to so modify the above act as will enable the Board to charge an adequate price for maintenance and clothing of the public patients commensurate with the present or future advance in the cost of the necessaries of life, or provide for the deficiency by special grant, as is done with regard to the Hospitals for the Insane at Harrisburg.

The report then proceeds to notice briefly the improvements connected with the buildings at Dixmont. But little has been done toward the improvement of the grounds, except the work of the inmates, whose labor varies with their changing moods, and therefore cannot be much depended on. The farm, under the care of Mr. Thomas Chess, has furnished a supply of vegetables and hay. The vineyard is gradually coming into order, and it is hoped that next year it will bear a plentiful crop.

The whole amount of private benefactions received during the year has been four hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty cents.

The hospital in the Ninth Ward of the city continues to be occupied by the authorities of the United States Government, as a Military Hospital. Since they entered upon it, they have constructed two frame buildings, one intended for a chapel, holding, if required, fifty beds, and have kept the premises in good repair. Dr. John Rae remains there as Curator, taking charge of the buildings and improvements.

The Board respectfully urge upon the Legislature the importance of making provision for the further accommodation of this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, and of continuing to extend to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont the liberality hitherto exercised toward that Institution. This becomes more important from the consideration that the crowded state of the Hospital, arising in great measure from the accumulation of incurable patients, prevents the reception of recent cases of insanity, reducing the Board to the painful alternative of either returning the old cases to their friends, or declining to admit such applicants as might, in many instances, by proper treatment, be restored to mental health and usefulness. As a further reason for the construction of such additional buildings as may be requisite for the reception of an increased number of patients, it may be observed, that the average cost of maintenance of the inmates would thereby be reduced, as several items of expense would be the same for many patients as for a smaller number.

The Board are convinced that the success attending the treatment of the patients and their happy immunity from accident, must be attributed, in a great measure, to the skill and attention of Dr. J. A. Reed, whose labors have been shared by careful attendants.

From the Report of Dr. Reed, Superintendent and Physician, we learn that at the date of the said Annual Report there were in the Hospital one hundred and fourteen patients; since then eighty-eight have been admitted and seventy-two have been discharged, leaving in the Hospital at the close of the year, one hundred and thirty. The total number under treatment during the year was two hundred and two—one hundred and sixteen males and eighty-six females. The highest number at any one time was one hundred and thirty, and the average for the year was one hundred and nineteen, being eleven more than for the preceding year. Of eighty-eight patients admitted, forty-nine were males and thirty-nine females. Of these forty-seven had been insane less than three months, twelve less than six months, six less than one year, and twenty-three for periods varying from one to thirty years. Twenty were committed by order of the different courts of the Western District of Pennsylvania, fifteen by the authorities having charge of the poor, and fifty-three as private patients by their friends.

Of those discharged during the year, forty-one were males and thirty-one were females. Thirty-six were restored, twenty-one improved, four unimproved and eleven died. Fourteen of those discharged as restored were under treatment less than three months, nine from three to six weeks, five from six to twelve months, and eight longer than one year. Five of those discharged improved were under treatment less than three months, ten less than six months, four less than twelve months, and two for periods longer than one year.

One of those discharged was a resident of the hospital less than three months, two less than one year, and one for a period longer than one year. Of those who died, two were residents of the hospital four days, one twelve days, three less than six months, one less than a year, and four for a period longer than one year. Three died of phthisis pulmonalis, two of general paralysis, one of epilepsy, one of pneumonia, two of exhaustion of acute mania, one of dropsy, and one committed suicide. Of the one hundred and thirty patients now in the hospital, thirty have been insane less than one year, fifty-five from one to five years, and forty-five from five to thirty years.

At no period since the organization of the Insane Department of the Hospital have so many patients been under treatment. The wards, containining one hundred and eight rooms, are more than full; and while it is gratifying to witness this rapidly widening circle of usefulness, we are reminded of the fact that every additional patient hereafter will lessen the power to ameliorate and cure. If the Hospital is to secure and maintain a position as a curative one, it is absolutely necessary to avoid overcrowding, by increasing the accommodation in proportion to the demand. The casualties of the war, pecuniary reverses, the high mental excitement to which communities are liable, as well as many other causes, are combining to increase very largely the number of those needing hospital care and treatment. With the building already full, it becomes an important question, what disposition is to be made of those who apply for admission beyond the limit, shall be injured by overcrowding,—or shall the applicants, who perhaps have already passed through many trials, be thrown back to pass their day of cure in jails and poor houses?—or shall the building be extended, so that all may be received and share its benefits?

The report of Dr. Reed concludes with a number of statistical tables of much interest, but want of space prevents our referring to them at length. The ages of the patients now in the hospital range from ten to eighty years, the greatest number being from twenty to thirty years of age; thirty-eight are single, thirty-four married; eleven are widows, and five widowers. Allegheny city is credited with one patient; Allegheny county, by Court, Directors of Poor, and friends, twenty-four, and Pittsburgh by friends and Poor Directors, thirteen.

Railway Matters.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A regular train is now run on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, between Akron and Galion. This open the great thoroughfare 81¾ miles further westward—making 183¾ miles of track in operation between Salamanca and Galion. The towns of most importance between Akron and Galion are Ashland and Mansfield. The other stations are New Portage, Wadsworth, Seville, Bridgeport, West Salem, Polk, Windsor and Ontario. The present link completes the connection with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railways. It is confidently expected that the entire line to Cincinnati will be completed about the first of May, after which time passengers can travel the entire distance between New York and St. Louis by an unbroken broad gauge route.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.—An act has been introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the New York, Washington and Pittsburgh Railroad. The proposed road leaves the New Jersey Central road at Somerville; thence to New Hope, New Britain, Doylestown, thence to Doylestown, where it connects with the Doylestown branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad (eleven miles in length) which it is proposed to use to Lansdale; thence from Lansdale to Norristown, and from thence over the Chester Valley Railroad (using the track of that road twenty-one miles) to Downingtown; from thence over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, with power to construct a branch from Downingtown to Glenrock, on the Northern Central Railroad, and thus reach Baltimore and Washington. The names of the corporators show that they are principally New Yorkers and Baltimoreans. Bridges are to be constructed at New Hope, over the Delaware; also, over the Susquehanna, and over the Schuylkill at Norristown, to reach the Chester Valley Railroad.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The act incorporating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Allegheny county, passed the House on Tuesday. Before passing, it was, on motion of Mr. Bigham, amended by adding the following gentlemen corporators: William Thaw, James M'Candless, James L. Graham, Thomas M. Howe, George A. Berry, Arthur Hobson, Robert M'Knight, William A. Herron, Joseph Dilworth, F. R. Brunot, and Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. The original corporators were: Chas. Knap, Redmond J. Grace, Joshua Rhodes, James M. Gallagher, Chas. W. Ricketson, James P. Barr, George W. Cass, Wm. H. M'Gee, Thomas A. Scott, John D. Scully, Wm. H. Smith and Jas. M'Cabe.

Nails Again Advanced.—Nails, all sizes, made another advance on Wednesday of fifty cents per keg.

The "New England Kitchen."

Concert Hall was crowded last evening at the opening of the Fair and Concert for the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Society of Plymouth Congregational Church. The vocal and instrumental concert was one of the most entertaining we have listened to for some time, and gave great satisfaction to the large audience present. The old time song of "Complaint" gave us an idea of the "poetry of motion" entirely new, and was quite amusing. The tableau of "Liberty and Justice" was very beautifully gotten up. The Fair department was tastefully arranged, and the tables were spread with numerous useful and ornamental articles, that seemed to meet with a ready sale. But the grand feature of all was the representation of a "New England Kitchen" of the last century. Within its wall's are properly arranged many old fashioned articles, highly prized by their owners as mementoes of the early days of the Pilgrims and their descendants. Suspended from the mantelpiece is a warming-pan brought over in the "Mayflower" by Cotton Mather, which is now the property of a lady descendant at present residing in this city; also a rolling-pin from Maine, fifty-five years old, and a tea caddy ninety-two years old. A venerable clock, one hundred and five years old, has its place against the wall, while seated in their respective corners of the hearthstone are grandfather and grandmother, the latter employed at her spinning wheel. It would take more space than we can afford to mention all the attractions of the kitchen, and we can only suggest a visit to it. The Hall will be open to-day from twelve o'clock, at which hour dinner will be served. In the evening, the Concert will be repeated, with a change of programme. As the Fair will close this evening, those who would spend a pleasant hour or two should attend.

Riot and Loss of Life in Washington, Pa.

A serious riot occurred on Monday in the usually quiet and peaceful borough of Washington, Pa., through which an innocent bystander lost his life and a number of others were seriously injured. It appears, from all we are enabled to learn, that a number of the members of the Ringgold Cavalry, whose residence is in Washington, had arrived home on furlough. Certain men, called "Copperheads," who entertained unpleasant feelings towards some of the cavalry, had made their boasts that these soldiers dare not visit the lower portion of the town. This boast coming to the ears of some of the cavalry through a man named Kountz, they immediately went down the main street to the locality mentioned, when they were assailed by a party of men, one of whom, named Brady, fired a pistol at them, the contents of which entered the body of a man named Aoiff, and caused his death. Several other pistols were discharged, and some five or six persons wounded—the most seriously injured being a lad who will lose his leg by amputation.

The foregoing is one side of the story related to us. Another version is that the Ringgold cavalry men became exasperated, and commenced the assault, one of their number shooting Mr. Wolff.

We give these statements as we received them, without vouching for them in any particular, save that a most disgraceful riot did occur.

Jail Delivery.—On Sunday night last two prisoners named Aaron Connor and Thomas E. Whitfield, made their escape from the Greensburg jail. They procured their freedom by digging a hole in a partition wall between two cells, and then forced the door into the hall—from thence they procured an iron bar from the railing up stairs, with which they broke the lock on the door next the alley, and then quietly walked away. Connor was serving out a sentence of nine months for larceny, and had already served three months of his term. Whitfield was recently committed on a charge of arson for burning a hay stack near Pennstadt. Jerry Houk, just convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, refused to join these men in escaping.

Killed in a Coal Mine.—Geo. Beck, a miner engaged at the coal mines at Larimer's Station, was so severely injured on Wednesday or Thursday of last week that he died on the Saturday evening following. He was digging coal at the time, when a large lot of "horse back" fell on him crushing him in a horrible manner. He was a resident of Ligonier Valley, and leaves a young wife.

Barn Burned.—The barn of Mr. Isaac Neff, a short distance above Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon last. Four horses, a large quantity of grain, hay, etc., in the barn at the time, were consumed. The barn was situated near the railroad, and it is supposed it was fired by sparks from a locomotive.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will take his leave of the Pittsburgh public for the present, this evening, and those who have not yet seen him should avail themselves of the opportunity.

THE MINSTRELS.—Yankee Hill's troupe are drawing crowded and highly pleased audiences to Masonic Hall nightly. Last night was filled to overflowing last night, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. The troupe appear again to-night, as will also Mr. Childers, the Zouave, in his inimitable musket exercise.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Mops. De Long's Dancing Academy, No. 98 Fourth street. Last quarter of the season. New classes now forming. There is abundant time for a full term, as the academy will remain open until June 1st. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Nevada	Brickell	St. Louis.
Ohio Valley	Chapin	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet six inches of water in the channel, and rising slowly. The weather during the day was warm. The snow is fast disappearing.

THE packet "Nevada," Capt. Brickell, left for St. Louis with a fine trip.

THE fine steamer "Ohio Valley," Capt. Chapin, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip.

DON'T FORGET that Capt. French's splendid packet, Joseph Pierce, leaves to-day at ten a. m., for Cincinnati. Punctually at ten a. m.

THE packet Leonidas, Captain Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE fine passenger steamer White Rose, Captain Shinkle, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE splendid side wheel packet Paragon is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday. She is in charge of Captain Donnelly, with our particular friend A. J. McConnell in the office.

THE magnificent passenger steamer Joseph Pierce, Capt. S. B. French, leaves on Thursday at 10 a. m., for Cincinnati and intermediate ports. This boat has superior accomodations and the best of officers. The clerks are Messrs. Mackinney and French, and officers who have no superiors.

THE fine steamer White Rose, Capt. Shinkle, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Captain Shinkle comes to us highly recommended as an officer and a gentleman, and we take pleasure in recommending him. Our old friend Whitaker has charge of the office.

THE splendid passenger steamer Leonidas Capt. J. W. Anawalt, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat stands A No. 1. Mr. Harbison, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention. He will be assisted by our old friend Hays.

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro. And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
39 FIFTH street.
Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
fe14 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, March 3, 1864.

BUSINESS—The demand yesterday for the leading articles showed an improvement, as the sales below will exhibit. The weather above was quite pleasant. It looks as if March was going to be a pleasant month. Our rivers—that is, the Monongahela and Ohio—are in fine navigable order, and boats find no difficulty on that score. The demand for our own manufactures was quite large. Not a boat that leaves our landing but carries off a large amount of the manufactures of the Iron City. The steamer Nevada left last evening for St. Louis, with all the freight she wanted. The Ohio Valley had a fair trip. The Leonidas is taking on board a large cargo for St. Louis. The elegant packet Joseph Pierce leaves this morning with a good trip. The news from the Allegheny river are not so favorable as we would like. Report says the steamers that left for Oil City would be unable to reach that point for the want of water. Among the sales we note as follows:

NAILS—Yesterday our manufacturers advanced the rates of nails of all sizes, 50 cents ₰ keg. This was found necessary on account of the advance in pig metal. We suppose iron will soon follow suit.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were not worth reporting; only 2 loads were disposed of at $27@28 per ton.

STRAW—Small quantity of Oats Straw was disposed of at $20.

BACON—The market was firm and has been so for some time past. Among the sales we note as follows, viz: Shoulders—10,000 lbs at 10@10½; 5000 lbs at 12c; 4000 do at same figures. S. C. Hams.—Sales 10,000 lbs 11½; 5000 do 11@11½. Plain Hams—Scarce and held at 13@13½ as per quality. Bulk Meat.—The market was pretty bare. Holders firm in their views. Prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

DRIED BEEF.—The demand for this article is on the increase. We note sales of 2,000 lbs sugar cured at 11c.

MESS PORK—The market was dull and buyers are shy at the present asking rates. We quote nominally at $22 50@23 00.

LARD—The market was inactive. We note sales 20 bbls at 14@14½c.

FLOUR—The market was dull and buyers were shy at the present asking rates; holders, however, declined giving way, so that transactions were only on a limited scale for local purposes. The whole amount of sales as reported to us did not exceed 400 bbls, at the following prices: Extra, $6 50; Extra Family, $7 00, 7 25@7 37½. The receipts by the river are on the increase. The exports east have been moderate.

APPLES—The market was very firm, with a good local demand. Sales of 180 barrels, a prime article from store, at $3 25@3 40.

BUTTER—There was a steady trade demand for this article, principally for home use. Sale of 1,600 lbs fresh roll at 28@30c, 1,200 lbs, not so choice, at 20c, and packed sold at 18@20c.

EGGS—The receipts are on the increase, and prices tend downward.

GROCERIES—The market for some time past was firm, with a good local demand. We note sales as follows: *Sugar*—10 hogsheads Orleans at 15@15½c; 10 do Cuba at 14@15c. Sales 10 barrels 'A' Coffee at 18c; 10 do 'B' Coffee at 17¾; Crushed—Sales of 20 barrels at 19c; Granulated and Pulverized at same figures. *Coffee*—Sales of 50 sacks Rio at 36¾@37c ₰ lb. *Molasses*—Market firm; sales of 40 barrels old Orleans at 70c; 25 do new at 78c.

GRAIN.—The market was inactive and prices were unchanged. We omit rates.

PIG METAL.—The market was firm. Prices have further advanced. We give the following as the asking rates: Red Sheet, No. 3—$15@18; Neutral, No. 3—$5[illegible]@52; Charcoal Metal—$80@65; Ohio Iron—$51@55; Hubbons—The first quality is held at $130@135 ₰ ton.

FISH.—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 30 bbls of No. 2 Mackerel at $12 50 3, bbl; 40 bbls No. 3, large, at $12 00; 100 bbls No. 3, medium, at $9 00; 50 bbls of Herring, split, at $8 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, March 3, 1864.

The oil trade remains inactive, buyers manifesting no particular anxiety to speculate. The Allegheny river was falling yesterday; reports were current that the water was too low above for the steamers that left on Monday and Tuesday to reach Oil City. The stock in this market at present is quite light, and unless receipts come forward prices must necessarily advance. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

Crude—The stock on hand being limited holders were firm in their views. The current rates were: In bulk, or the bbls returned, 20c; packages included, 25c. The sales were 350 bbls at 25c, bbls included; 200 bbls, terms withheld; 500 bbls in bulk at 20c.

Refined—Holders generally were firm, some dealers refusing to sell bonded below 40c, and free 50c; others were disposed to sell at lower figures, viz: sales 450 bbls bonded at 38@38½c; 1000 bbls 39½c; 200 bbls free at 47@48c.

Residium—The market was inactive; we quote nominally at $4 75.

Benzole—The market contains more sellers than buyers. Sales 65 bbls at 16½, 100 do at 16½@17c.

Lard Oil—There was a good demand for this article. Sales of 100 bbls No. 1 at $1 10@1 12 per gallon; 25 do at $1 15. Sales of 75 bbls No 2 at $1@1 05 per gallon.

Oil Barrels—The demand for old was good, although a person to take a walk along the Allegheny wharf would suppose there were enough there to meet the wants of all creation.

Old Crude sells readily at $2; New, No 1, bbls range from $2 45 to 2 85.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACK & BROTHER, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1864.

The market for Petroleum is dull. Bonded sold at 44@45c. Free 52@53c. Crude brought 28@29c ₰ gallon.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

D. L. Miller, jr., 100 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
John Butler, 50 bbls refined, to Philadelphia.
J. Fleming, 50 bbls refined, to Pittsburgh.
John Black, 52 bbls Benzine, to Pittsburgh.
Swintz & Blakely, 56 bbls refined, to Pittsburgh.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1864.

COTTON—Declined ¼@1c; sales 1,600 bales at 78@78½c.

FLOUR—Heavy; sales 11,000 bbls at $6 20@4 60 for State; $7@7 25 for Ohio.

WHEAT—Dull; sales 39,000 bush at $1 55@1 57 for Chicago Spring, $1 57@1 59 for Mil. Club, and $1 63@1 67 for Red.

CORN—Dull and declined 1@2c; sales 40,000 bushels.

LARD—Dull at 13@14c.

WHISKY—Heavy.

SUGAR—Quiet at 13¼@10½c.

COFFEE—Firm; sales 4,000 bags, to arrive, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Steady at 55@72c.

Naval Stores heavy.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Crude 28c; Refined, in bond, 47c.

Freights steady; Flour 1@1¾c; Wheat 5c.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

BREADSTUFFS market very dull, with a little change in prices.

FLOUR—No export demand, and sales only in a small way at $6@6 25 for Superfine, $8 50@5 75 for Extra, and $7@7 75 for Extra family.

WHEAT—3,000 bushels Red sold at $1 65, and White at $1 70@1 85.

RYE—Small sales at $1 33.

CORN—In demand, and 5,000 bushels Yellow sold at $1 14@1 16.

OATS—Dull, and 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 84@85c.

CLOVERSEED—Sells slowly at $8@8 87½, and Flaxseed at $3 25.

WHISKY—Dull at 84@86c.

[By Telegraph.]

Baltimore Market.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1864.

FLOUR very dull, Howard's Superfine $6 87½.

WHEAT Dull, 5,000 bushels at $1 17@1 18 for Kentucky White and Yellow.

WHISKY—Dull and neglected.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WALTER BRYANT & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1864, by limitation. WALTER BRYANT will be found at the office of Mr. HENRY DEAN, at the old stand, No. 239, Liberty street, he being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
WALTER BRYANT,
FRANK SIMPSON.

Having disposed of my entire stock to Mr. HENRY DEAN, late of St. Louis, Mo., I therefore retire from the Hide and Leather business, and most cheerfully recommend him to the customers of the late firm.
WALTER BRYANT.
Pittsburgh, February 26th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of WALTER BRYANT, would announce to his customers and the public generally,

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufs' Bk		50	55¾
Mechanics' Bank		50	62
Allegheny Bank		50	58½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank		50	63¾
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9½
do interest bearing			12½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	84
Mass Mining Co	$	—	5½
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	13¼
Great Western "		1 00	5
Dacotan "		—	5
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	87
National "		5 50	30½
North Cliff "		2 50	8¾
Bay State "		—	18¾
Central "		4 25	58½
Isle Royal "		16 10	25½
Minnesota "		3 50	76

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	74
Pittsburgh " 5s	73
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	102
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph expedally for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 2, 1864.

Gold 160. Governments firm; general stock market depressed.

Erie	113¼	C & N W	54
Erie pref	105¼	Pitts. & Ft. W	99
Hudson River	153½	Cumberland	67½
Harlem	137½	Central Coal	74½
Reading	139	American Coal	100
Mich. Southern	98¾	Quicksilver	58
Ill Cent	133½	Mariposa	36
Clev'd & Pitts	114½	Canada Copper	7¼
Galena & Chicago	116⅞	Sandy River	91¼
Chicago & R. I	120⅝		

THE rebel currency bill, which was the work of the closing days of the first rebel regular Congress, provides for the funding of the seven hundred million Treasury notes, which are now used in the south as money, at a valuation of about seven cents on a dollar, in twenty-four years four per cent. bonds. The notes must be funded before the 1st day of April next, or they will after that date be legally curtailed of one-third their face value, and be received thereafter only at the rate of three dollars for two. The Treasury notes of large denominations—one hundred dollars and upward—if not funded before the above named date, besides being reduced in value thirty-three and one third per cent. are to be taxed ten per cent. monthly on the remaining two-thirds, which will use them up in less than seven months after the 1st of April. All right to fund the notes of any denomination is to cease on the 1st day of January, 1865, after which, says the law, they will be subject to "a tax of one hundred per cent." Thus in the space of ten months the entire volume of rebel currency, amounting to over seven hundred millions of dollars, is to be conveniently wiped out, in order to give the arch traitors a chance for a fresh start. This system of finance may not be very satisfactory to the people; but it corresponds with the easy off hand policy that has been practiced by the rebel Secretary of the Treasury since he undertook the management of the rebel finances. The rub is yet to come; and Mr. Memminger will soon find that his system has lived its time, and can no longer be made available as a prop to the broken down credit of the falling confederacy. In the currency bill is a provision authorizing a new loan of five hundred millions of dollars, which is to have thirty years to run, and to bear six per cent. interest, to secure the payment of which, and to give the bonds some show of character, the "export and import duties" of the confederacy are pledged. The pompous manner in which this new loan is offered is in the usual Southern bumcombe style. The majority of those who once formed the aristocracy of the South cannot subscribe to the loan even if they were willing to do so, and there is no fact better known than this to the rebel leaders; and the very few who may yet possibly be able to take a portion of the loan will not touch it. They have already had enough to do with rebel finances, and they are not so blinded by prejudice that they cannot see that the pledge offered for the payment of the interest on the new bonds is about equal to straw. To prove this they have the last annual report of Mr. Memmuinger, their Secretary of the Treasury, before them, in which he says the following amounts of import and export duties were collected during the year 1863;

Receipts from customs	$934,793 68
Export duties	8,101 78
Total	$942,909 46

By the above it appears that less than a million of dollars is thus pledged to pay thirty millions of interest, with a strong prospect that before the close of the present year even that source of revenue to the rebels will be entirely cut off. And what is to become of the balance of the debt will be a question that the moneyed men of the South—if there be any of that class of individuals left—will take into serious consideration. According to the Columbus (S. C.) *Carolinian*, the liabilities of the so-called Confederate government on the First of July next will be as follows:

Debt January 1, 1864	$1,100,000,000
Amount funded	287,000,000
Expenses from January to July, 1864	400,000,000
Total debt July 1, 1864	$1,887,000,000

Over one thousand millions of the above aggregate sum will command an average rate of interest of seven and one-half per cent., which will require seventy-five millions annually to discharge. There is not a sane man in the whole South, however sanguine he may be of the ultimate success of the rebel cause, who entertains the most remote idea that one dollar of the above amount will ever be paid. Under such ideas and such facts as are herein presented we think the Northern people will coincide with us in the opinion that the new rebel loan has no very flattering prospects of success. It is the duty of our armies now, as they advance into rebeldom, to open free trade and to spread our greenback currency among the people of the South. They have already given us proof of their willingness to receive it in payment for their cotton and sugar, their tobacco and rice, their pitch, tar and turpentine, and for every other article of merchandise which they may have to dispose of.

—The Board of Brokers of Philadelphia, have appointed a Committee to whom all applicants are referred who desire to have any new stocks placed on the Books of the Board, and this Committee have adopted a list of questions the answers to which enable the Board to form some idea of the character of the stocks offered. This is a step in the right direction, and if the Committee do their duty, and are sustained by the Board, it will go far to protect operators and the community from the fraud and imposition that in times of great stock excitement may arise under the general mining law of the State, for parties applying must answer the questions in writing, over their own signatures. If the Committee and the Board are not so far satisfied with the responses made as to admit a stock to the published list, the public may fairly presume its lack of merit; though it does not follow that because a stock is on the list, it is therefore all that zealous friends claim for it. Operators in such times as the present must look sharply for themselves.

—The influx of capital into Philadelphia is increasing the excess of loanable funds to such an extent that first-class borrowers are not willing to pay above 5 ₰ cent., and they are offered more than they can use at 5½ ₰ cent. The maximum market rate is 6 ₰ cent. for desirable loans. The consequence of this is, full prices for all the better descriptions of railway and canal shares.

—A meeting was held on Tuesday, in New York, at which about thirty banks were represented. Resolutions were passed that no more clearing house certificates should be made after that date, and that in May, when the Clearing House pays the annual interest owing, the certificates should be equalized. Also, that in future the five per cent. Notes should be used as a medium of getting exchanges, and that loan certificates be issued upon them, as was done upon State currency on a former occasion. It was also resolved that National Bank notes and checks should not be taken unless the banks issuing them were representated in the Clearing House through an Association Bank. By this last step the public understand that the city banks mean to have no fellowship with the National system, which commenced to-day in earnest in New York through the "Fourth National," with $5,000,000 of capital. The city banks are not wholly owned by their managers, and the public and their dealers will soon settle this quarrel. The National Banks are to have the support of the Government, and their circulation is to be used by it. The city banks, so far as their dealers are concerned, will find their accounts leaving them for banks where an Eastport or a Kansas National note is alike bankable, and the city institutions themselves will be getting United States drafts payable in mixed National notes. They are legal tender from the Government, and the old banks have no remedy. The people preferred "greenbacks," when the New York city banks were so timorous that they made their dealers sign a formal obligation to receive "greenbacks" in payment of their checks. The same kind of notes afterward were equal to gold at the Custom House. More recently the public used the "greenback" so freely, and absorbed them to such an extent, that city banks have paid a premium for them, and have in many cases been unable to pay their depositors in the United States currency hoees they so much abused. The subject again recurs, and it will be settled as before. The people know that the national currency is sound, and of uniform value, and mean to support it. If existing banks will not take it, and give the national system fair play, they will go en masse for the national system and the Government.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 18 hhds, viz: 8 hhds Mason County Leaf and Lugs, ranging from $10 75 to $28 75; 8 hhds new Kentucky, viz: 2 at $5 05@5 40; 6 hhds ranging from $5 50 to $17; 2 hhds of new Southern Kentucky, 1 at $17 and the other at $21.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday Feb. 28.

That "top round" of the ladder of high prices which gave way at the close of the market last week, has been restored to its place to-day, and another one added. We have never known but one, if any, higher market than we find to-day for beef cattle. In 1857 there were several weeks of very high rates, and one in particular when the price was quoted generally at 12 to 16 cents. To-day we find a very large portion of the stock selling at 13@15c. ₰ lb, net, and this at most extravagant estimates of weight, so that many of these bought at 15c. will prove equal to 16c a pound for the actual net weight of beef. We estimated the average of all the sales last week at 12¾c a pound, and we think the average fully half a cent higher this week. If it was not for the fact that there are some very poor lots in market, which are reported at 10@12c, the average of the market would certainly be over 13½c a pound for the meat, less the value of offal. George Starr has taken, for the Army, 250 head of the best stock for shipping, which is not the sort that sells at the most fancy prices, and he estimates the average cost at 11 cents a pound upon 58 pounds per cwt. We know that only fair medium quality cattle have been sold at 11c per lb on the scales, at 60@61 lbs ₰ cwt. Although the prices are so extravagantly high to-day, nearly all the stock will be sold before dark, and none are reported for to-morrow, though some small lots may arrive, but not enough to break down the market like last week. Then we had 3,400 head on Monday, and 4,100 for both days. Now we have to-day 2,750 head only, and no probability of getting up to 4,000 for the week's supply of the whole city, and that accounts for the ability of owners to advance the price. Besides the above, there is a lot of one hundred head of Ohio cattle, bought last Tuesday by two cattle brokers and fed during the week, and retailed to-day, probably at $10 a head profit. The weather to-day, though still February, is very like March—rough and raw. The hog market is fully supplied with ordinary quality, and sales are not very rapid at 7½@8¾c ₰ lb, live weight. The Sheep market opened this morning very dull, the supply being entirely above the demand, and prices could not be maintained; 8@8½c ₰ lb was the top price for good fair quality of the wool sheep, which would weigh 90 to 100 lb alive.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle are larger this week, reaching about 1,650 head. The market is very firm, and prices are well maintained. First quality Western and Pennsylvania are selling at 12½@13c; second do at 11½@12½c, and common at from 8 to 11c ₰ lb, according to quality. The market closed rather dull, and sales were reported at rather lower prices than the above.

Cows are in demand, and prices are better; about 200 head sold at from $20@25 ₰ head.

Sheep—The market is rather dull; 6,000 head sold at from 7¼@9c ₰ lb, gross.

Hogs—About 2,150 head sold at the different yards at from $10@12 ₰ 100 lbs, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,200 head from Pennsylvania.
200 head from Illinois.
283 head from Ohio.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 250 head; the market is very firm and prices have advanced. Springers are selling at from $50@40, and cow and calf at from $25@55 ₰ head, according to quality.

Calves—About 30 head sold at from 6½@7½c ₰ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger this week, reaching about 6,000 head. The market, in consequence is dull, and prices are rather lower. Common to fair quality are selling at from 7@7½c, and good to extra at from 8@9 ₰ lb gross.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union Avenue and Rising Sun drove yards reach about 2,150 head this week, selling at from $10@12 ₰ 100 lbs net, according to quality.

1,679 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10@12 ₰ 100 lbs net.

350 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $11@12 ₰ 100 lbs net.

200 head sold at the Rising Sun Drove Yard, by Phillips & Muth, at from $10 50@12 ₰ 100 lbs net, according to quality.

Prices Current of Wool at New York, March 1st, 1864.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:—For all descriptions of Wool cash prices are now quoted.

Choice selected Saxony fleece, 82@83c,
Saxony fleece, 80@82c.
Three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 75@78c.
Half-blood fleece, 75@77c.
Native and quarter-blood fleece, 70@75c.
Common fleece, 70@72c.
Canada fleece, 68@73c.
Tub washed, 78@82c

DOMESTIC PULLED.

New York City extra pulled, 73@77c.
New York City super pulled, 70@73c.
New York City No. 1 pulled, 60@62c.
Choice Country picklock pulled, 80@83c.
Country extra pulled, 78@80c.
Country super pulled, 75@78c.
Country No. 1 pulled, 62@67c.
Country lambs' pulled, —@—c.
Canada pulled, 50@62c.

CALIFORNIA.

California, unwashed fleeces, in grades, 37@50c.
California washed pulled, 46@60c.
California common washed pulled, 35@40c.
California washed fall-clip, in grades, 35@46.

AUSTRALIAN, CAPE, &C.

Australian fine unwashed, 42@47c.
Australian pieces and locks, —@—.
Cape of Good Hope fine unwashed, 40@45c.
Cape of Good Hope washed pulled; —@—.
Silesian unwashed, ——.
Texas unwashed fleeces, ——.
Spanish medium, white unwashed, 35@37c.
Spanish medium, black unwashed, 30@33c.
African unwashed, 32@36c.
Texas short washed, ——.
Mexican washed, 35@45c.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Buenos Ayres unwashed Saxony fleece, 48@40c
Buenos Ayres unwashed Merino fleece, 37@38c
Buenos Ayres unwashed Mestizo, in lots, 32@36c.
Entre Pois washed, 32@37c.
Entre Pois unwashed, 20@25c.
Cordova Washed, 45@50c.
Peruvian washed, 45@47c.
Peruvian unwashed, 25@30c.
Chilian fine unwashed, 32@35c.
Chilian common unwashed, 22@25c.

SMYRNA.

Smyrna fine washed, 50@55c.
Smyrna low and medium washed, 40@45c.
Smyrna gray washed, 40@43c.
Smyrna White Limed Pulled, 16@18c.
Smyrna Gray Limed Pulled, 14@16c.
Smyrna in Grease, 25@3.c.

RUSSIAN.

Donskoi Washed Long White, 45@48c.
Donskoi Washed Long Black, 40@42c.
Donskoi Unwashed, —@—.

EAST INDIA.

Washed White, medium to fine, 42@50c,
Washed White, common, 35@38c.
Yellow, 37@42c.
Black, 32@35c.

TURKEY.

Turkey, washed, 47@50c.
Turkey, unwashed, 22@27c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON INDIGO SALES.—The February sales commenced on the 9th. The quantity to be brought forward was 1,417 chests. The sale opened with a small attendance of either home or foreign buyers, and the biddings throughout the day were very languid. Several marks of good Thirhoot indigo were included in the catalogue, and only met with a partial demand at a decline of 2d to 4d on the last sales' prices, notwithstanding the strong support given by proprietors, who withdrew or bought in largely. As compared with the last October prices, we may quote middling and good Bengals 2d to 3d and ordinary and undesirable kinds at 3d to 6d discount. Good Oudes are 2d to 3d lower, but the ordinary sorts have realized the last sales' rates. Kurpahs of good ordinary quality have met with a fair demand at about last sales' rates, but the ordinary undesirable sorts have been chiefly bought in at 3d decline. Dry leaf Madras showed a decline of 2d to 3d. The second day's sales progressed heavily at the first day's currencies for good kinds of Bengal, but objectionable sorts, including some Oude marks, went at 4d to 6d decline from October. Madras, of which a good proportion was sold, went at 3d ₰ lb decline. At the third day's sale the reduction of the Bank rate to 7 ₰ cent. had no effect on the market. With the exception of one or two choice Tirhoot marks, the goods offered were of unsaleable quality; the sale, in consequence, went off heavily at very irregular prices, the reduction, in some cases, being considerable. Good colored lots meet with strong competition. Kurpah mostly bought in.

THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.—WOLVERHAMPTON, Feb. 11.—Prices have begun to give way in several quarters. Pigs that were held in second hands are now offered at 7s 9d, and some even at 10s below the prices quoted a fortnight ago, by the makers of the same quality. A few makers also are consenting to take lower terms. Sales took place here yesterday at 8s reduction, the iron to be made; and in a day or two 7s 6d reduction will be accepted. The first-class foreign hematite and the large allmine makers of this district have not faltered. The orders for the latter have fallen off perceptibly. The foreign competition is being felt. Some Belgian makers of plates have just returned home with a long list of orders for plates at £11 10s in London, and certain German houses are taking some north of Europe orders for sheets that would have come here if our prices were not so high. Some sheets are passing from hands here at 28 6d and 5s below list rates. Most makers are still busy upon old orders. Mr. W. Foster, M. P., still declines to submit to the dictation of the Puddlers' Union, and his two works are standing. The rise of 3d a day given to the colliers in the Bradley district is gradually being obtained by the men in the Bilston, Wolverhampton, and Willenhall districts; but some masters are firm in their refusal to give more than 3s 3d.

LONDON METAL MARKET.—With the exception of spelter, the markets have been less active than heretofore, but little concession is quoted in prices. Tin—English is without alteration. In foreign small sales have been effected in Straits at £119, cash, and in Banca at £118, cash. Tin plates remained steady. Copper—The market continues quiet, some reductions having taken place in the standard of ore. Second-hand parcels of metals may be bought at £3 to £4 under the official rate. The Italian government have advertised 150 tons of old copper coin for sale. Spelter—Extensive business has been done, principally for February, at £21 to £21 12s 6d, for March £21 15s, and on the spot £21 15s. H. W. plates in Hull, £21 12s 6d. The lead market is well supported. Iron—Prices of manufactured are fully maintained, but Scotch pig has declined to 61s 6d, cash, and 63s, three months, open.

CINCINNATI METAL MARKET.—There has been a fair demand for hot-blast Pig all the week, and the market has ruled steady at 85s per ton. Cold-blast has met with more inquiry, and the market is firmer, but prices have not undergone any change, and we continue to quote it at $63 @65 per ton. Bar is unchanged and firm at 6@6½c for Common, and 7@7¼c for Charcoal. Horse Shoes are selling at 9¾@10c for Shoenberger's extra.

Quartermaster's and Commissary's Awards at Indianapolis.

The lettings under Quartermaster Browning's advertisement for Corn, last Friday were as follows:

Wm. Hinesly, 200 bushels at 95c.
E. S. Terrill, 1,000 bushels at 95c.
F. P. Busch, 5,000 bushels at 94c.
" " 3,800 bushels at 96c.

The bids ran as high as $1 09. The corn must be delivered on or before the 27th of March, at the Indianapolis Forage house.

Commissary Foster accepted proposals as follows, on Friday last, under his recent advertisement for army stores:

Pork—Prime mess, 15 bbls to Pattison & Co. at $19 50; 172 bbls to Maguire, Jones & Co. at $20 50 ₰ bbl.

Bacon—Shoulders, 30,000 lbs to Pattison & Co. at $9 40; no bids made on bacon sides.

Beans—16,000 lbs to Harter & Root at $5 23, and 14,000 lbs to Farmington & Williams, of Terre Haute, at $5 24.

Sugar—15,000 lbs to Andrew Wallace at 14¾c (Cuba); 4,000 lbs to same at 15c; 4,000 lbs to same at 15¼c; 7,000 lbs to H. M. Sockwell & Co. at 15¾c (N. O.).

Soap—8,000 lbs to Farmington & Williams, of Terre Haute, at 8c; 8,000 lbs to same at $8 25.

Vinegar—2,000 gallons to Maguire, Jones & Co., at 21½c.

Rice—16,000 lbs. to Maguire, Jones & Co., at 9½c.

Molasses—1,000 gallons to Maguire, Jones & Co., at 72c.

Star Candles—4,000 lbs to Maguire, Jones & Co., at 23½c.

Salt—8,000 lbs to F. P. Busch at 93c per 100 lbs.

Hominy—500 lbs to Theodore Hudnut at 3½c.

Flour—300 bbls choice extra "Secretary Chase" brand, to John Carlisle at $5 79. A bid for "Annapolis" brand at $5 55 rejected, being too low a grade.

Milwaukie Market.

Flour—The market quiet and nominal. Offers at $5 10, for good extra spring. Sales included 1,000 bbls good country extra do at $6 40, f o b May 1st.

Wheat—The market to-day was moderately active at $1 15@1 15½, for No. 1, cash. No. 2 was in demand at $1 08@1 08½, with no sales reported. Sales up to 1 p. m., were 94,000 bush No. 1 in store at $1 15½, less 23,500 bush sold early at $1 15¼. The market closed quiet and firm at $1 08½@1 15½, for No 1 and No 2 in store.

Oats—Receipts, 5,752 bush. Nominal at 53c in store.

Corn—Receipts, 4,861 bush. We note sales 1 car delivered at 77c.

Rye—Receipts, 1,609 bush. Nominal at 96c in store.

Barley—Receipts, 350 bush. Market quiet. Prime held at $1 25@1 28; No 1 in store at $1 20; No 2 do at $1 15.

Butter—In demand. Firkin held at 21@25c, roll and crock for retail trade at 24@25c,

Wool—Dull at 63@66c.

Seeds are nominal. We quote timothy at $2 25@2 75; clover at $7@8; flax at $2 50@2 90.

Beans—Quoted at $2@2 40, as to quality.

Highwines—Are rather firmer. Nominal quotations 75c.

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

Owing to the scarcity of tunnage, freights have advanced to all points from Cincinnati. The ruling rates are 35@40c to Pittsburgh; $1 50 to Nashville, and 50c to all points above Cairo along the Lower Ohio, and 75c per 100 lbs to Cairo and Memphis. Freights are abundant for all the above named points.

The Blue Wing No. 3, from Kentucky River, brought a large amount of scrap-iron to this market yesterday. A portion of her return trip consists of Government forage from Carrolton to Frankfort.

Capt. Frazier's tidy packet, Jewess, arrived from Madison yesterday, in splendid business order, having been thoroughly repaired, on Temple's ways.

Mr. John Connelly, at the water works, advertises for sale a new, first-class propeller, with capacity for ninety tons, and admirably adapted for the cotton trade.

Captain John Shallcross, Supervising Inspector for the Louisville District, was in the city yesterday, on a visit to Supervising Inspector E. M. Shield, of this district. This veteran steamboat commander looks as gay and lively as when he made the fast Peytona lead the van along the Mississippi and Lower Ohio, from New Orleans to Louisville.

Since the inforcement of the order relative to Captains of steamers scorning the services of competent steersmen, the office of Supervising Inspector Shield, has been thronged with applicants. Mr. Shield issues the Steersman's Certificate on the recommendation of Captains only; therefore, the applicant will apply to steamboat Captains, who will recommend the party to the Supervising Inspector. The Louisville mail-boats were the first to lead off in this matter, while all the Captains from all we can learn, are responding cheerfully to Gen. Grant's recent order, relative to steamers navigating rivers in his district.

LOUISVILLE.

The river continues to recede very slowly, with four feet water in the canal last evening by the mark, and two feet in the pass on the falls. During the previous twenty-four hours the river at the head of the falls had receded fully one inch, which is equal to three inches at Portland.

Yesterday Capt. Pink Varble sold the towboat Elwood to Capt. Pinckney and others for the sum of $10,009.

The Fort Wayne arrived from Nashville last evening.

We learn that the Pauline Carroll is unloading at Clarksville, being unable to get over the shoals.

The Fort Wayne will load with Government freight for Nashville.

NASHVILLE.

For the information of merchants and river men, we may state that Captain Peebles had an interview with Gen. Grant—whom, my Lord assures us, he is very clever gentleman—on the subject of the order recently issued forbidding any freight being shipped from Nashville or other points on the Cumberland river. In reply to Capt. Peebles, the General informed him that the order meant precisely what it said; that the necessity for such order arose from the fact that the Government needs all the boats for a short time, and that, as compensation for their returning without a cargo, Government would pay an additional twenty cents per ton, for bringing freight here. The General further said, as soon as possible the order would be revoked.

The Cumberland is falling, with 3 feet 10 inches on Harpeth Shoals.

Arrived—Prima Donna, from Cincinnati; Hetty Gilmore, from Louisville; Silver Cloud, Delaware and Duke, from the Ohio River.

Departed—Hawkeye State, for St. Louis; Havana and Reindeer, Cincinnati.

The Capitola, May Duke, and Dunleith are in the river, running up.

The same paper also states, editorially:

"A special order has been issued by General Grant forbidding any private freight being shipped from Nashville, or points on the Cumberland river, until further orders; owing to the necessity of all steamboats being used, to their full capacity in carrying Government freight.

NEW ORLEANS,

Of arrivals there were three in number—the Mittie Stephens and J. H. Russell, from Bayou Sara, and Ida May, from Natchez. The latter packet brought in a full cargo of cotton—1,199 bales of cotton. A trip like this is business like, and should be so continued.

The little Lafourche packet Hope, Capt. W. H. Barremore's boat, sunk at the Levee yesterday morning. The cause of her sinking was that the gunboat No. 19, in making a landing came in to the wharf with great force—a still breeze blowing on shore at the time, and striking the Hope at the bows sunk her immediately. The Hope is sunk to her boiler deck and it is thought will prove a total loss. There was no insurance on the boat. Captain Barremore states that $1200 would about cover his loss.

A STEAMSHIP GOES UP THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Arizona, one of the Morgan line that used to ply between this city and Brazos Santiago, and which was seized by the rebels in the spring of 1861, and recaptured trying to run the blockade at Mobile, was, as most of our readers know, put into service as a gunboat. Last fall she was stationed off Sabine Pass, and participated in the attack on that fort at that place. While stationed there the yellow fever broke out on board, and carried off about ten per cent of those on board, rendering it necessary, as a sanitary measure to prevent its recurrence, to "freeze her out" before another summer. For this purpose she goes to Cairo, and if there is sufficient water to St Louis, where she will be thoroughly renovated, every thing taken out of her, scrubbed, scoured, painted, and frozen, if the weather will permit, as there is no doubt it will. It will be a novel sight to the denizens of the Prairie State to see a steamship with her masts and spars a thousand miles above the mouth of the Mississippi.

The *Delta*, of the same date says:

The arrivals were the J. H. Russell and Mittie Stephens, with rather discouraging trips, which fully confirms the assertion made a few days since that the coast business was almost played out for the season. There is yet a good quantity of sugar and molasses on the coast, but planters are determined to hold it until there is a better price offered than the present market rates.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P Costello, lot hh stuff; B H Ribet, 50 sks clover seed; Wm Hamilton & Co, 5 hhds tobacco; 1 pkg do; R Dalzell & Co, 5 doz tubs; Little & Trimble, 10 doz washboards; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 5 dozen tubs; Towar & Co, 5 pkgs do; 5 pkgs do; Gerwig & Co, 5 bales twine, 19 spools yarn; J M Perkins, agt, 89 bdls paper; Voight & Co, 4 bbls g apples, W A Sneathen & Co, 41 kegs nails; Watt & Wilson, 75 doz brooms; Wm Fiaccus, 9 sks scraps, 2 doz cow tails; Godfrey & Clark, 11 sks rags; P Carey, 1 bdl; Hussey & Co, 1 bbl and 1 keg copped; 1 rg brass; Daniel M'Grunk, jr, 2 bbls butter; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 31 bbls pearls; McWhinny & Hare, 2 bxs hardware; J L Gallaher, 1 lot household goods; Lindsay & Telford, 100 barrels flour, A Cromlow & Coon, 7,500 feet and car load of lumber; P Sellers, 1 car tes lard, 50 do do, J A Caughey, 119 e bbls; Tea F Ktel, 6 bbls g apples, 1 bbl butter; Bingham & Co, 2 car loads hay; W B Hays & Co, 1100 bulk shoulders; J Mathews, 5 bbls scrap iron, 2 casks do; 1 Worthington, 2 cars hay; McDonald & Arbuckle, 425 bdls hoops; John Mullen, 2 car loads scrap iron; J S Leggitt & Co, 150 bags wheat; Brown & Co, 1 car fire brick; Chas R Beech, 100 bbls flour; J Murphy & Co, 100 bbls flour; P Flonegger, 48 bbls highwines, 50 do do; Little & Mechling, 53 do do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—King & Penuock, 16 sks oats; D Osburn, 45 bgs wheat; George Lowel, 13 kgs butter; J H Speer, 170 bgs oats; J L Noble, 35 bgs wheat; G Park, lot household goods; J Cooper, 10 bgs beans; M. O & Brickle, 1 car iron; Spang & Co, 2 cars do; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Widehcock & McCreary, 95 sacks corn; Hill & Lewis, 8,000 ft lumber.

$150 BOUNTY.—THE FOURTH WARD, Allegheny City is prepared to pay a BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, (in addition to the Government Bounty,) to Volunteers sufficient to fill its quota under the call of the President.

Application for the Bounty will be made to J. C. McPherson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Allegheny city, (accompanied by a certificate from any Provost Marshal, or recruiting officer, that they have enlisted,) the recruit designated to be credited to the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city,) being the Fourth sub-district of the 23d District of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
President of Bounty Fund Board, of 4th Ward, Allegheny city. fe6

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,
Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

Test of a French Iron Plate.

At the Washington Navy Yard, a day or two since, an iron plate six inches thick, made for one of the French iron clads, and sent here properly prepared to be tested, was broken into fragments at the first fire of one of our fifteen-inch guns.

The Naval Examinations.

The House Naval Committee at Washington resumed the examination of Mr. Dickerson in regard to his theory in the construction of steam engines in opposition to Mr. Isherwood's theory, upon which the ships of the navy are being constructed, the laid before the Committee some startling statements in connection with this subject. The Committee also examined Robertson, the Hartford constructor, in reference to corrupt practices in procuring contracts from the department. He disclaimed all knowledge of such transaction, and said he had never paid one cent for such a purpose.

French Frigates.

Highly important news has reached the Navy Department from our Pacific squadron to the effect, that during the latter part af January two French frigates entered the port of Acapulco, Mexico, the coaling station of San Francisco and Panama steamers, and proceeded to overhaul things generally, threatening to bombard the town if resistance was offered.—They examined all the American vessels in port, and caused much consternation among other neutrals. The affair is regarded as a very strange, if not high-handed, proceeding, and may lead to considerable trouble.

Raising the Camanche.

The iron-clad Camanche, sent to San Francisco, in the ship Aquila, and sunk in that harbor is now being successfully raised. The Camanche was, of course, sent out in pieces. The work of raising the cargo commenced on the 28th of January. Before dark of that day, from twenty-five to thirty tons of iron plates, sections of the sides of the ship, heavy davits, and other material were safely landed. The plates were painted with lead and oil when shipped, but the coating has been so injured that it will need to be replaced; the rivet holes will require to be rimmed out, also; but with these exceptions, the plates are said to be entirely uninjured. About sixty of these plates, weighing from five hundred to one thousand and fifty pounds each, have been already secured in a single day. Two large copper magazines, filled with ammunition, have been landed in a lighter. As fast as landed the plates are cleaned and repaired, so that in a short time enough will be secured to make a beginning of the reconstruction. Of the fourteen hundred tons on board the Aquila, one hundred and fifty have been reclaimed. The work is in charge of Captain Merritt, who was sent out by the government, expressly for this purpose, from the Atlantic coast.

FINANCIAL.

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N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

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